TAB K

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

LEIGHTON TECHNOLOGIES LLC,

OBERTHUR CARD SYSTEMS, S.A.,

Plaintiff and Counterclaim Defendant,

v.

04 Civ. 02496 (CM)(LMS)

DEFINITIVE LIST OF CLAIMS TO BE CONSTRUED BY THE COURT

Defendant and Counterclaim Plaintiff.

Hon. Colleen McMahon

Pursuant to the Scheduling Order of the Court dated July 16, 2004, as modified by order of the Court dated September 8, 2004, Plaintiff Leighton Technologies LLC submits the following list of claims to be construed by the Court in connection with the Markman hearing to be held on December 6-8, 2004:

U.S. Patent No. 5,817,207: Claims 1, 6, 7, 8, 11, and 14-16

U.S. Patent No. 6,214,155: Claims 1, 6, 7, 8, and 12-15

<u>U.S. Patent No. 6.036.099</u>: Claims 1, 6, 7, 9, 12, and 14-16

U.S. Patent No. 6,514,367: Claims 1, 6, 9, 12, 15-17, and 19-23

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: October 15, 2004

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Joseph Fink

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that a true and correct copy of the foregoing "Definitive List Of Claims To Be Construed By The Court" was served on counsel for defendant Oberthur Card Systems, S.A., by sending a copy of this documents by first class mail on October 15, 2004 to the following:

> James David Jacobs Baker & McKenzie LLP 805 Third Avenue New York, NY 10022 (Fax: 1-212-310-1651)

> > NYA 694501.1

TAB L

EXHIBIT L

CLAIM TABLES

The Claim Tables are read as follows:

- 1. There are seven (7) independent Subject Claims. Pages L2-4 contain a seven column table, where each independent Subject Claim is provided in one column.
- 2. The dependent Subject Claims are provided at pages L5-8.
- 3. A row of a table includes process steps that are identical or similar to one another.
- 4. If a step is not present in or applicable to a claim, "[N/A]" is listed.

	Case 1:04-	-cv-02496-CM	1 Document 24-29 Filed 11/05/2004	Page 7 of 39
'367 Patent – Claim 20	A process for incorporating at least one least one least one least one manufacture of a	plastic card, comprising the steps of: (a) providing first and second plastic core sheets;	(b) positioning said at least one in the absence of a non-electronic carrier directly between said first and second plastic core sheets to form a core, said plastic core sheets defining a pair of inner and outer surfaces of said core;	
'367 Patent – Claim 1	A process for incorporating at least one elements in the manufacture of a		(b) positioning said at least one all least one in the absence of a non-electronic carrier directly between said first and second plastic core sheets to form a core, said plastic core sheets defining a pair of inner and outer surfaces of said core;	
'099 Patent – Claim 1	A process for incorporating at least one electronic element in the manufacture of a	plastic card, comprising the steps of: (a) providing first and second plastic core sheets;	(b) positioning said at least one electronic carrier directly between said first and second plastic core sheets to form a core, said plastic core sheets defining a pair of inner and outer surfaces of said core;	
'155 Patent – Claim 15	A hot lamination process for the manufacture of plastic cards, said process comprising	the steps of: (a) providing first and second plastic core sheets;	(b) positioning at least one electronic absence of a non-electronic carrier directly between said first and second plastic core sheets to form a layered core;	
'155 Patent – Claim 1	A process for incorporating at least one electronic element in the manufacture of a	plastic card, comprising the steps of: (a) providing first and second plastic core sheets;	(b) positioning said at least one electronic electronic carrier directly between said first and second plastic core sheets to form a core, said plastic core sheets defining a pair of inner and outer surfaces of said core;	
'207 Patent – Claim 16	A hot lamination process for the manufacture of plastic cards, said process comprising	the steps of: (a) providing first and second plastic core sheets:	(b) positioning at least one electronic element in the absence of a non-electronic carrier directly between said first and second plastic core sheets to form a layered core;	
'207 Patent – Claim 1	A process for incorporating at least one electronic element in the manufacture of a	plastic card, comprising the steps of: (a) providing first and second plastic core sheets:	(b) positioning said at least one electronic element in the absence of a non-electronic carrier directly between said first and second plastic core sheets to form a core, said plastic core sheets defining a pair of inner and outer surfaces of said core;	

	Case 1:04-cv-024		9 Filed 11/05/2004	#
'367 Patent – Claim 20 (continued)	(c) positioning said core in a subjecting said core to a heat and pressure cycle, said heat and pressure cycle comprising the steps of:	(i) heating said core for a first period of time;	(ii) applying a first pressure to said core for a second period of time such that said at least one electronic element is encapsulated by said core:	(iii) cooling said core while applying a second pressure to said core, the second pressure being at least 10% greater than the first pressure.
'367 Patent – Claim 1 (continued)	(c) positioning said core in a subjecting said core to a heat and pressure cycle, said heat and pressure cycle comprising the steps of:	(i) heating said core for a first period of time;	(ii) applying a first pressure to said core for a second period of time such that said at least one electronic element is encapsulated by said core;	(iii) cooling said core while applying a second pressure to said core, the second pressure being at least 10% greater than the first pressure; and
'099 Patent – Claim 1 (continued)	(c) positioning said core in a subjecting said core to a heat and pressure cycle; said heat and pressure cycle comprising the steps of:	(i) heating said core for a first period of time;	(ii) applying a first pressure to said core for a second period of time such that said at least one electronic element is encapsulated by said core;	(iii) cooling said core while applying a second pressure to said core;
'155 Patent – Claim 15	(c) positioning said core in a subjecting said core to a heat and pressure cycle, said heat and pressure cycle comprising the steps of:	(i) heating said core in said laminator, in the presence of a minimal first ram pressure, to a temperature which causes controlled flow of said plastic which makes up said first and second plastic core sheets;	(ii) applying a second pressure uniformly across said core for encapsulating said at least one electronic element within said controlled flow plastic;	(iii) subsequently cooling said core in conjunction with the concurrent application of a third pressure uniformly across said core, said core including and upper and lower surfaces.
'155 Patent – Claim 1	(c) positioning said core in a subjecting said core to a heat and pressure cycle, said heat and pressure cycle comprising the steps of:	(i) heating said core for a first period of time;	(ii) applying a first pressure to said core for a second period of time such that said at least one electronic element is encapsulated by said core;	(iii) cooling said core while applying a second pressure to said core,
'207 Patent – Claim 16	(c) positioning said core in a subjecting said core to a heat and pressure cycle, said heat and pressure cycle comprising the steps of:	(i) heating said core in said laminator, in the presence of a minimal first ram pressure, to a temperature which causes controlled flow of said plastic which makes up said first and second plastic core sheets;	(ii) applying a second pressure uniformly across said core for encapsulating said at least one electronic element within said controlled flow plastic;	(iii) subsequently cooling said core in conjunction with the concurrent application of a third pressure uniformly across said core, said core including and upper and lower surfaces;
'207 Patent – Claim 1	(c) positioning said core in a and subjecting said core to a heat and pressure cycle, said heat and pressure cycle comprising the steps of:	(i) heating said core for a first period of time;	(ii) applying a first pressure to said core for a second period of time such that said at least one electronic element is encapsulated by said core;	(iii) cooling said core while applying a second pressure to said core,

	Case 1:04-cv-02496-0	M Docu	ment 24-29 Filed	d 11/05/2004	Page 9 of 39
"367 Patent – Claim 20 (continued)	[N/A]	[N/A]	[N/A]		
'367 Patent – Claim 1 (continued)	[N/A]	[N/A]	(d) a region of said core to a controlled depth so as to form a cavity which exposes at least one contact pad of said at least one electronic element.		
'099 Patent – Claim 1 (continued)	(d) coating at least one of said outer surfaces of said core with a layer of ink;	[N/A]	(e) a region of said core to a controlled depth so as to form a cavity which exposes at least one contact pad of said electronic element.		
'155 Patent – Claim 15 (continued)	[N/A]	[N/A]	[N/A]		
'155 Patent – Claim 1 (continued)	[N/A]	(d) applying a layer of overlaminate film to at least one of said outer surfaces of said core.	[N/A]		
'207 Patent – Claim 16 (continued)	(d) printing on at least one of said upper and lower surfaces of said core such that a layer of ink is applied to at least a portion of said at least one upper and lower surface of said core.	[N/A]	[N/A]		
'207 Patent – Claim 1 (continued)	(d) coating at least one of said outer surfaces of said core with a layer of ink; and	(e) applying a layer of overlaminate film to at least one of said outer surfaces of said core.	[N/A]		

DEPENDENT CLAIMS

'207 Patent – Claim 6	'155 Patent – Claim 6	'099 Patent – Claim 6	'367 Patent
The process for incorporating	The process for incorporating	The process for incorporating	[N/A]
at least one electronic	at least one electronic	at least one electronic	
element in the manufacture of	element in the manufacture of	element in the manufacture of	
a plastic card as recited in	a plastic card as recited in	a plastic card as recited in	
claim 1, wherein said second	claim 1, wherein said second	claim 1, wherein said second	
pressure is greater than said	pressure is greater than said	pressure is greater than said	
first pressure.	first pressure.	first pressure.	

'207 Patent – Claim 7	'155 Patent – Claim 7	'099 Patent – Claim 7	'367 Patent – Claim 6
The process for incorporating			
at least one electronic			
element in the manufacture of			
a plastic card as recited in			
claim 6, wherein said second	claim 6, wherein said second	claim 6, wherein said second	claim 1, wherein said second
pressure is at least	pressure is at least	pressure ranges from about	pressure ranges from about
approximately 25% greater	approximately 25% greater	10% to about 40% greater	10% to about 40% greater
than said first pressure.			

'207 Patent – Claim 8	'155 Patent – Claim 8	'099 Patent - Claim 9	'367 Patent – Claim 9
The process for incorporating			
at least one electronic			
element in the manufacture of			
a plastic card as recited in			
claim 1, wherein said core is			
heated in step (c)(i) to a			
temperature in the range of			
275° F. to 400° F. and said			
first period of time is at least			
five (5) minutes.	five (5) minutes.	five (5) minutes.	five (5) minutes.

'207 Patent – Claim 11	'155 Patent	'099 Patent – Claim 12	'367 Patent – Claim 12
The process for incorporating	[N/A]	The process for incorporating	The process for incorporating
at least one electronic		at least one electronic	at least one electronic
element in the manufacture of		element in the manufacture of	element in the manufacture of
a plastic card as recited in		a plastic card as recited in	a plastic card as recited in
claim 1, wherein said step (d)		claim 1, wherein said step (d)	claim 1, wherein a coating
is carried out utilizing a		is carried out utilizing a	step is carried out on at least
coating technique selected		coating technique selected	one surface of said core
form the group consisting of		form the group consisting of	utilizing a coating technique
silk screen printing, offset		silk screen printing, offset	selected from the group
printing, letterpress printing,		printing, letterpress printing,	consisting of silk screen
screen printing, roller coating,		screen printing, roller coating,	printing, offset printing,
spray printing, and litho-		spray printing and litho-	letterpress printing, screen
printing.		printing.	printing, roller coating, spray
	The state of the s		printing, and litho-printing.

'207 Patent	'155 Patent	'099 Patent – Claim 14	'367 Patent – Claim 15
[N/A]	[N/A]	A hot lamination process is	A process as recited in claim
	1	recited in claim 1 comprising	1 comprising the further step
		the further step of inserting an	of inserting a second
		electronic contact element into	
		said cavity.	cavity, the second electronic
			element being in electrical
			communication with the at
			least one electronic element.

'207 Patent – Claim 14	'155 Patent - Claim 12	'099 Patent - Claim 15	'367 Patent – Claim 16
The process for incorporating			
at least one electronic			
element in the manufacture of			
a plastic card as recited in			
claim 1, wherein said at least			
one electronic element is a			
micro-chip and an associated			
circuit board antenna.	circuit board antenna.	circuit board antenna or an	circuit board antenna or an
		associated wire antenna.	associated wire antenna.

'207 Patent - Claim 15	'155 Patent – Claim 13	'099 Patent - Claim 16	'367 Patent – Claim 17
The process for incorporating			
at least one electronic			
element in the manufacture of			
a plastic card as recited in			
claim 1, wherein said at least			
one electronic element is a			
read/write integrated chip and			
an associated antenna.	an associated antenna.	an associated antenna.	an associated antenna.

'207 Patent	'155 Patent – Claim 14	'099 Patent	'367 Patent
[N/A]	A plastic card constructed in	[N/A]	[N/A]
	accordance with claim 1.		

'207 Patent	'155 Patent	'099 Patent	'367 Patent – Claim 19
[N/A]	[N/A]	[N/A]	The process according to
			claim 1, wherein said core is
			heated in step (c)(ii).

'207 Patent	'155 Patent	'099 Patent	'367 Patent – Claim 21
[N/A]	[N/A]	[N/A]	The process according to
			claims 20, further comprising:
			forming a cavity in said core.

'207 Patent	'155 Patent	'099 Patent	'367 Patent – Claim 22
[N/A]	[N/A]	[N/A]	The process according to
1			claim 21, wherein the step of
			forming a cavity in said core
			comprises:
			after step (c),
			of said core to a controlled
			depth so as to form a cavity
			which exposes at least one
			contact pad of said at least
			one electronic element.

'207 Patent	'155 Patent	'099 Patent	'367 Patent – Claim 23
[N/A]	[N/A]	[N/A]	The process according to
	e de la companya de l		claim 22, further comprising:
			inserting a second electronic
			element into said cavity, the
			second electronic element
			being in electrical
			communication with the at
The Property of the Property o			least one electronic element.

TAB M



On the cover: Photomicrograph of crystals of vitamin B_1 . (Dennis Kunkel, University of Hawali)

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In addition, material has been drawn from the following references: R. E. Huschke, Glossary of Meteorology. American Meteorological Society, 1959; U.S. Air Force Glossary of Standardized Terms, AF Manual 11-1, vol. 1, 1972; Communications-Electronics Terminology, AF Manual 11-1, vol. 3, 1970; W. H. Allen, ed., Dictionary of Technical Terms for Aerospace Use, 1st ed., National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1965; J. M. Gilliland, Solar-Terrestrial Physics: A Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations, Royal Aircraft Establishment Technical Report 67158, 1967; Glossary of Air Traffic Control Terms, Federal Aviation Agency; A Glossary of Range Terminology, White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, National Bureau of Standards, AD 467-424; A DOD Glossary of Mapping, Charting and Geodetic Terms, 1st ed., Department of Defense, 1967; P. W. Thrush, comp. and ed., A Dictionary of Mining, Mineral, and Related Terms, Bureau of Mines, 1968; Nuclear Terms: A Glossary, 2d ed., Atomic Energy Commission; F. Casey, ed., Compilation of Terms in Information Sciences Technology, Federal Council for Science and Technology, 1970; Glossary of Stinfo Terminology, Office of Aerospace Research, U.S. Air Force, 1963; Naval Dictionary of Electronic, Technical, and Imperative Terms, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1962; ADP Glossary, Department of the Navy, NAVSO P-3097.

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compo board

composite photogr

compo board See composition board. { 'käm,pō ,bord } compole See commutating pole. { 'käm,pōl }

component [CHEM] 1. A part of a mixture. 2. The smallest number of chemical substances which are able to form all the constituents of a system in whatever proportion they may be present. [ELEC] Any electric device, such as a coil, resistor, capacitor, generator, line, or electron tube, having distinct electrical characteristics and having terminals at which it may be connected to other components to form a circuit. Also known as circuit element; element. [MATH] 1. In a graph system, a connected subgraph which is not a subgraph of any other connected subgraph. 2. For a set S, a connected subset of S that is not a subset of any other connected subset of S. [Sci TECH] A constituent part of a system; examples are a vector term which when added to others gives a vector sum, an ingredient of a chemical system, or the mineral portion of a rock. { kem'pōnant}

component bar chart [STAT] A bar chart which shows within each bar the components that make up the bar; each component is represented by a section proportional in size to its representation in the total of each bar. { kəm'pōmənt 'bar ,chart }

component distillation [CHEM ENG] A distillation process in which a fraction that cannot normally be separated by distillation is removed by forming an azeotropic mixture. [kəm'pō-nənt dista'lla-shən]

component-fallure-impactanalysis [syseng] A study that attempts to predict the consequences of failures of the major components of a system. Abbreviated CFIA. { kəm'pō-nənt 'fāl-yər 'im.pakt ə,nal-ə-səs }

component name See metavariable. (kəm'pōnənt nām) component-substances law [CHEM] The law that each substance, singly or in mixture, componing a material exhibits specific properties that are independent of the other substances in that material. (kəm'pōnənt 'sub-stənsəs lo')

component symbol [ELEC] A graphical design used to represent a component in a circuit diagram. { kəm'pōnənt isimbəl }

component vectors [MATH] Vectors parallel to specified (usually perpendicular) axes whose sum equals a given vector. { kəm'pō-nənt ,vektərz }

composing rule See composing stick. { kəm'pöz:iŋ, rül } composing stick [GRAPHICS] A tool designed for holding type which is being assembled and justified. { kəm'pöz:iŋ, stik }

Compositae [BOT] The single family of the order Asterales; perhaps the largest family of flowering plants, it contains about 19,000 species. { kəmˈpäz-ə,tē }

composits [ENG ACOUS] A re-recording consisting of at least two elements. [MATER] A material that results when two or more materials, each having its own, usually different characteristics, are combined, giving useful properties for specific applications. Also known as composite material. { kəm'päz-at }

composite balance [ELEC] An electric balance made by modifying the Kelvin balance to measure amperage, voltage, or wattage. { kəm'päz-ət 'bal-əns }

composite beam [CIV ENG] Beam action of two materials joined to act as a unit, especially that developed by a concrete slab resting on a steel beam and joined by shear connectors. { kəm'päz-ət 'bēm }

composite cable [ELEC] Cable in which conductors of different gages or types are combined under one sheath. [kəm'päz-ət 'kā-bəl]

composite circuit [ELECTR] A circuit used simultaneously for voice communication and telegraphy, with frequency-discriminating networks serving to separate the two types of signals. { kəm'päz-ət 'sərkət }

composite color signal [COMMUN] The color television picture signal plus all blanking and synchronizing signals. Also known as composite picture signal. { kmm'päz-at 'kal-ar ,signal }

composite color sync [COMMUN] The signal comprising all the synchronization signals necessary for proper operation of a color television receiver. { kəm'päz-ət 'kəl-ər ,siŋk }

composite column [CIV ENG] A concrete column having a structural-steel or cast-iron core with a maximum core area of 20. {kəm'päz-ət 'käl-əm}

composite compact [MET] A powder compact composed of

more than one layer of different components with extending its identity. { kəm'päz-ət 'käm,pakt }

composite cone [GEOL] A large volcanic cone con of lava and pyroclastic material in alternating { kəm'paz-ət 'kön }

composite defense [ORD] In antiaircraft artillery, a that employs two or more types of fire units which are in into a single defense. { kəm'päz-ət də'fens }

composite dialing [COMMUN] Method of dialing a distant offices over one leg of a composite set. { km dr-lin }

composite dike [GEOL] A dike consisting of several compos

composite electrode [MET] A filler-metal electroposed of more than one metal. [kəm'päz-ət i'lek,nocomposite explosive [MATER] A mixture of which consume and give off oxygen, together with or eral simple explosives; dynamite is an example. [this splosive]

composite filter [ELECTR] A filter constructed in filters of different kinds in series. { kəm'päz-ət 'filta' composite flash [GEOPHYS] A lightning discharge made up of a series of distinct lightning strokes with a following the same or nearly the same channel, and cessive strokes occurring at intervals of about 0.05 Also known as multiple discharge. { kəm'päz-ət 'filta composite.fold [GEOL] A fold having smaller follombs. { kəm'päz-ət 'föld }

composite fuel [MATER] A broad class of solid chescomposed of a fuel and oxidizer and used as proprockets; an example of a fuel is phenol formaldehy oxidizer is ammonium perchlorate. Also known as propellant. { kem'päz'et 'fyül }

composite function [MATH] A function of one of dependent variables that are themselves functions of one of other independent variables. { kəm'päz-ət 'fənk-sh composite gene [GEN] Any gene arising by recombetween two nonallelic genes, located on two nonhold chromosomes, and containing portions of both

{ kəm'päz-ət 'jēn }
composite gneiss {PETR} A banded rock formed to penetration of magma into country rocks. { kəm'composite grain {GEOL} A sedimentary clast four or more original particles. { kəm'päz-ət 'grān } composite group [MATH] A group that contains to groups other than the identity element and the wat kəm'päz-ət 'grüp }

composite hypothesis [STAT] A hypothesis that range of values for the distribution of the observ variables. {kəm'päz-ət hī'päth-ɔ-səs}

composite i-beam bridge [CIV ENG] A beam bridge the concrete roadway is mechanically bonded to the means of shear connectors. { kəm'päz-ət 'I, bēm kernemosite joint [MET] A joint connected by well junction with one or more mechanical means.

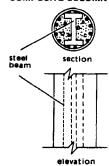
composite macromechanics [ENG] The study of material behavior wherein the material is presume neous and the effects of the constituent materials only as averaged apparent properties of the { kəm'päz-ət [mak-rō-mə'kan-iks]

composite map [MIN ENG] A map in which seven a mine are shown on a single sheet. { kom/pizzel/composite material See composite. { kom/pizzel/composite micromechanics [ENG] The study material behavior wherein the constituent material on a microscopic scale with specific properties beto each constituent; the interaction of the constituent is used to determine the properties of the composite at [mikrô-mo]/kaniks]

composite nerve [PHYSIO] A nerve containing and motor fibers. { kəm'pizət 'nərv } composite number [MATH] Any positive into not prime. Also known as composite quantity. I nəm-bər }

composite photograph [GRAPHICS] An assemi photographs, made by several lenses of a multiple

COMPOSITE COLUMN



Cross section and elevation of a composite column.

660 electron-beam machining

electron distribution

by an electron beam under digital computer control: after exposure, the film is removed from the vacuum chamber for conventional development and other production processes. { i'lek,trăn ,bēm li'thägrəfē }

electron-beam machining [MET] A machining process in which heat is produced by a focused electron beam at a sufficiently high temperature to volatilize and thereby remove metal in a desired manner; takes place in a vacuum. Abbreviated EBM. {i'lek,tran,bem ma'shenin}

electron-beam magnetometer [ENG] A magnetometer that depends on the change in intensity or direction of an electron beam that passes through the magnetic field to be measured. { i'lek, tran, bem magna tam od or }

electron-beam melting [MET] A melting process in which an electron beam provides the necessary heat. [i'lek,trän,bēm meltin]

electron-beam memory [COMPUT SCI] A memory that uses a high-resolution electron beam to store information on a target in a vacuum tube. Also known as electron-beam-accessed memory (EBAM). [i'lek,trän,bēm 'memrē]

electron-beam parametric amplifier [ELECTR] A parametric amplifier in which energy is pumped from an electrostatic field into a beam of electrons traveling down the length of the tube, and electron couplers impress the input signal at one end of the tube and translate spiraling electron motion into electric output at the other. { i'lek,trän ,běm ,paro;metrik 'ampla,fiar }

electron-beam pumping [ELECTR] The use of an electron beam to produce excitation for population inversion and lasing action in a semiconductor laser. { i'lek,trăn,bēm 'pəmprin } electron-beam recorder [ELECTR] A recorder in which a moving electron beam is used to record signals or data on photographic or thermoplastic film in a vacuum chamber. { i'lek,trăn,bēm ri'kòrd-ər }

electron-beam tube [ELECTR] An electron tube whose performance depends on the formation and control of one or more electron beams. [i'lek,trän bēm 'tüb]

electron-beam welding [MET] A technique for joining materials in which highly collimated electron beams are used at a pressure below 10⁻³ mmHg (0.1333 pascal) to produce a highly concentrated heat source; used in outer space. { i'lek,trăn,bēm 'weld-in }

electron-bombardment-induced conductivity [ELECTR]
In a multimode display-storage tube, a process using an electron
gun to erase the image on the cathode-ray tube interface.
{ i'lck,trän bămi;bărd-mont in,düst kăn-dək'tiv-əd-ē }

electron bunching Sec bunching. { i'lek,trän 'banchin } electron capture [ATOM PHYS] The process in which an atom or ion passing through a material medium either loses or gains one or more orbital electrons. [NUC PHYS] A radioactive transformation of nuclide in which a bound electron merges with its nucleus. Also known as electron attachment. [i'lek,trän 'kap-

electron-capture detector [ANALY CHEM] Extremely sensitive gas chromatography detector that is a modification of the urgon ionization detector, with conditions adjusted to favor the formation of negative ions. [i'lek,trân,kap+chər di'tek+tər]

formation of negative ions. { i'lek,trăn ,kap-char di'tek-tar } electron charge [PHYS] The charge carried by an electron. equal to about - 1.602 × 10⁻¹⁹ coulomb, or - 4.803 × 10⁻¹⁰ trategologia.

stateoulomb. [i'lek,trän,chär]]
electron cloud [ATOM PHYS] Picture of an electron state in which the charge is thought of as being smeared out, with the resulting charge density distribution corresponding to the probability distribution function associated with the Schrödinger wave function. [i'lek,trän,klaud]

electron collector See collector. [i'lek,trän kə,lek-tər] electron compound [MET] Alloy of two metals in which a progressive change in composition is accompanied by a progression of phases, differing in crystal structure. Also known as Hume-Rothery compound; intermetallic compound.

(i'lek,trän,käm,paund)

electron conduction [ELEC] Conduction of electricity resulting from motion of electrons, rather than from ions in a gas or solution, or holes in a solid. [THERMO] The transport of energy in highly ionized matter primarily by electrons of relatively high temperature moving in one direction and electrons of lower temperature moving in the other. (i'lek,trän kən,dəkshən)

electron configuration [ATOM PHYS] The orbital and spin

arrangement of an atom's electrons, specifying the quantum numbers of the atom's electrons in a given state. { i'lek,trăn kan,fig·ya'rā·shan }

electron-coupled oscillator [ELECTR] An oscillator employing a multigrid tube in which the cathode and two grids operate as an oscillator; the anode-circuit load is coupled to the oscillator through the electron stream. Abbreviated eco. Also known as Dow oscillator. { i'lek,trăn,kəpəld 'äsə,lādər }

electron coupler [ELECTR] A microwave amplifier tube in which electron bunching is produced by an electron beam projected parallel to a magnetic field and, at the same time, subjected to a transverse electric field produced by a signal generator. Also known as Cuccia coupler. { i'lek,trân,kɔp·lər }

electron coupling [ELECTR] A method of coupling two circuits inside an electron tube, used principally with multigrid tubes; the electron stream passing between electrodes in one circuit transfers energy to electrodes in the other circuit. Also known as electronic coupling. { i'lek,trän ,kəptlin }

electron cyclotron resonance [PHYS] Resonance absorption of energy from a radio-frequency or microwave-frequency electromagnetic field by electrons in a uniform magnetic field when the frequency of the electromagnetic field equals the cyclotron frequency of the electrons. [i*lek,trän 'sī-kla,trān 'rezamans]

electron cyclotron resonance source [ELECTR] A source of multiply charged heavy ions that uses microwave power to heat electrons to energies of tens of kilovolts in two magnetic mirror confinement chambers in series; ions formed in the first chamber drift into the second chamber, where they become highly charged. Abbreviated ECR source. { i'lek,tran 'sī-kla,tran 'rez-an-rans,sors } electron cyclotron wave [PL PHYS] A wave in a plasma

electron cyclotron wave [PL PHYS] A wave in a plasma which propagates parallel to the magnetic field produced by currents outside the plasma at frequencies less than that of the electron cyclotron resonance, and which is circularly polarized, rotating in the same sense as electrons in the plasma; responsible for whistlers. Also known as whistler wave. { i'lek,trån 'sīkla,trån 'wāv }

electron density [PHYS] 1. The number of electrons in a unit volume. 2. When quantum-mechanical effects are significant, the total probability of finding an electron in a unit volume. [i'lek.tran 'den-sod=]

electron device [ELECTR] A device in which conduction is principally by electrons moving through a vacuum, gas, or semiconductor, as in a crystal diode, electron tube, transistor, or selenium rectifier. | i'lek,trän di'vis |

electron diffraction [PHYS] The phenomenon associated with the interference processes which occur when electrons are scattered by atoms in crystals to form diffraction patterns. { i'lek,trän di'frak-shən }

electron diffraction analysis [PHYS] Examination of solid surfaces by observing the diffraction of a stream of electrons by the surface. [i'lek,trän di'frak-shən ə,nal-ə-səs]

electron diffraction camera [OPTICS] A camera used to obtain a photographic record of the position and intensity of the diffracted beams produced when a specimen is irradiated by a beam of electrons. { i'lek,trân di'frak

electron diffractograph [PHYS] A device, allied to the electron microscope, in which a beam of electrons strikes the sample, showing crystal pattern and other physical attributes on the resulting diffraction pattern; used for chemical analysis, atomic structure determination, and so on. [i'lek,u'an di'frak-tə,graf] electron dipole moment See electron magnetic moment. [i'lek,u'an 'dī,pōl, mō-mənt]

electron discharge machining [MET] A process by which materials that conduct electricity can be removed from a metal by an electric spark; used to form holes of varied shapes in materials of poor machinability. Abbreviated EDM. Also known as electrical discharge machining; electric spark machining; electrocrosive machining; electrospark machining. { i'lek,trän 'dis,chärj mə,shēn:in }

electron distribution [PHYS] A function which gives the

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her of electrons per unit volume of phase space. (i'lek, trăn b'byü'shən) ron distribution curve [PHYS CHEM] A curve indicating

lectron distribution among the different available energy s of a solid substance. (i'lek,trän dis trə byü-shən ,kərv) rondonor [PHYSCHEM] 1. An atom or part of a molecule a supplies both electrons of a duplet forming a covalent 2. See nucleophile. [SOLID STATE] See donor.

k,trăn ,dörnər |

k,trăn ,dörnər |

ron-dot formula See Lewis structure. { i',lek,trăn ,dăt
inyə-lə }

ron efficiency [ELECTR] The power which an electron n delivers to the circuit of an oscillator or amplifier at a a frequency, divided by the direct power supplied to the n. Also known as electronic efficiency. (i'lek, train ronsë }

ronegative [ELEC] 1. Carrying a negative electric ge. 2. Capable of acting as the negative electrode in an nic cell. [PHYS CHEM] Pertaining to an atom or group of s that has a relatively great tendency to attract electrons to . [i¦lek-trō'neg-əd-iv]

tronegative potential [PHYS CHEM] Potential of an elecexpressed as negative with respect to the hydrogen elec-(i lek tro neg ad iv pa ten chal)

on emission [ELECTR] The liberation of electrons from ectrode into the surrounding space, usually under the influof heat, light, or a high electric field. (i'lek-tran i'mish-

ron emitter [ELECTR] The electrode from which elecare emitted. { i'lek,trän i'mid-ər }

on energy level [ATOM PHYS] A quantum-mechanical cept for energy levels of electrons about the nucleus; electron gies are functions of each particular atomic species.

ion energy loss spectroscopy [SPECT] A technique indying atoms, molecules, or solids in which a substance is barded with monochromatic electrons, and the energies of ered electrons are measured to determine the distribution ergy loss. Abbreviated EELS. (i'lek,trän 'en erje ,los triska pë }

pneutrality principle [PHYS CHEM] The principle that electrolytic solution the concentrations of all the ionic are such that the solution as a whole is neutral. (i'lek-| leq-earning, 5-be-latt

on exchanger See redox polymer. { i'lek,trän iks,chän-

ron flow [ELEC] A current produced by the movement e electrons toward a positive terminal; the direction of to flow is opposite to that of current. [i'lek,trän, flo] pon gas [PHYS] A concentration of electrons whose beis, in first approximation, not governed by forces.

on gun [ELECTR] An electrode structure that produces may control, focus, deflect, and converge one or more elec-beams in an electron tube. { i'lek,tran ,gən } bon-gun density multiplication [ELECTR] Ratio of the

age current density multiplication [ELECTR] Kaus of the age current density at any specified aperture through which deciron stream passes to the average current density at the surface. [i'lek,trän gən 'densəde ,məltərplə'kā-

con hole See hole. [i'lck,trän |hōl }
con-hole droplets [SOLID STATE] A form of electronic stion observed in germanium and silicon at sufficiently low enic temperatures; it is associated with a liquid-gas phase atom of the charge carriers, and consists of regions of cong electron-hole Fermi liquid coexisting with regions of thing exciton gas. { i'lek,tran 'hol' drap-lats }

sing exciton gas. { i'lek,tran 'hol' drap-lats }

som-hole recombination [SOLID STATE] The process in

an electron, which has been excited from the valence to the conduction band of a semiconductor, falls back into by state in the valence band, which is known as a hole.

pty state in the valence pane, which is the property of the pr

magnetic amplitudes. { i,lek'trăn-ik }

park of electron tubes. { i,lek'trăn-ik }

park of electron tubes. { i,lek'trăn-ik }

Spectrum resultpark of electron tubes. { i,lek'trăn-ik } Point absorption spectrum (prect) spectrum absorption of electromagnetic radiation by atoms, ions, and molecules due to excitations of their electrons. { i,lek'tränik əb'sorp-shən, spek-trəm i

electronically agile radar [ENG] An airborne radar that uses a phased-array antenna which changes radar beam shapes and beam positions at electronic speeds. [i,lek'trän-ik-lē ,a-jə]

electronic alternating-current voltmeter [ELECTR] A voltmeter consisting of a direct-current milliammeter calibrated in volts and connected to an amplifier-rectifier circuit. [i,lek'tranik alter,nåd in kerent volt,meder]

electronic altimeter See radio altimeter. | i,lek'tran-ik al'timad-ar)

electronic angular momentum [ATOM PHYS] The total angular momentum associated with the orbital motion of the spins of all the electrons of an atom. (i,lek'trän-ik 'an-gyə-lər ma'ment:am)

electronic attitude directional indicator [NAV] A multicolor cathode-ray-tube display of attitude information (roll and pitch) showing the aircraft's position in relation to the instrument landing system or a very high-frequency omnirange station. Abbreviated EADI. (i,lek'trän-ik 'ad-a,tüd da'rek-shanəl 'in-də,kād-ər l

electronic azimuth marker [ELECTR] On an airborne radar plan position indicator (PPI) a bright rotatable radial line used for bearing determination. Also known as azimuth marker. (i,lek'trän-ik 'az-ə-məth ,märk-ər)

electronic band spectrum [SPECT] Bands of spectral lines associated with a change of electronic state of a molecule; each band corresponds to certain vibrational energies in the initial and final states and consists of numerous rotational lines. { i,lek'trän-ik 'band ,spek-trəm }

electronic bearing cursor [ELECTR] Of a marine radar set, the bright rotatable radial line on the plan position indicator used for bearing determination. Also known as electronic bearing marker. { i,lek'trän ik 'berin ,kərsər }

electronic bearing marker See electronic bearing cursor. { i,lek'trän•ik 'ber•in ,märk•ər }

electronic calculating punch [COMPUT SCI] A card-handling machine that reads a punched card, performs a number of se quential operations, and punches the result on the card. i,lek'trăn ik 'kai kyə,lād in pənch |

electronic calculator [ELECTR] A calculator in which integrated circuits perform calculations and show results on a digital display; the displays usually use either seven-segment lightemitting diodes or liquid crystals. { i,lek'trän-ik kal-kyə,lad-

electronic camouflage [ELECTR] Use of electronic means, or exploitation of electronic characteristics to reduce, submerge, or eliminate the radar echoing properties of a target. (i,lek trän ik 'kam o,fläzh)

electronic cash register [ENG] A system for automatically checking out goods from retail food stores, consisting of a device that scans packages and reads symbols imprinted on the label, and a computer that converts the symbol information to tell a cash register the price of the item; the computer can also keep records of sales and inventories.
{ i,lek'trän-ik 'kash ,rej-a-star } Abbreviated ECR

electronic chart See digital chart. { i | lek | trăn-ik | chart } electronic chart reader [COMPUT SCI] A device which scans curves by a graphical recorder on a continuous paper form and converts them into digital form. (i,lek'tran-ik 'chart ,red-ər) electronic circuit [ELECTR] An electric circuit in which the equilibrium of electrons in some of the components (such as electron tubes, transistors, or magnetic amplifiers) is upset by means other than an applied voltage. [i,lek'trän'ik 'sərkət] electronic clock [HOROL] A clock that uses a ferrite rod and coil to pick up the electromagnetic field of 60-hertz power line wiring in a house; this 60-hertz voltage is amplified by a transistor amplifier and used to control a transistor oscillator that drives a tiny permanent-magnet synchronous clock motor; two mercury cells provide power for the transistors. (i,lek'trăn-ik 'kläk]

electronic codebook mode See block encryption. { i,lek tränik 'kōd,bùk ,mōd }

electronic commutator [ELECTR] An electron-tube or transistor circuit that switches one circuit connection rapidly and successively to many other circuits, without the wear and noise of mechanical switches. { i,lek'trän-ik 'käm-yə,tād-ər }

electronic component [ELECTR] A component which is able

ELECTRON GUN deflecting electrodes focusing grid control grid

Simplified electron gun employing electrostatic focus and deflection.

M5

electrostatic stress [ELEC] An electrostatic field acting on an insulator, which produces polarization in the insulator and causes electrical breakdown if raised beyond a certain intensity. [i'lek-tra,stad-ik 'stres]

electrostatic tape camera [OPTICS] A camera in which images are stored electrostatically on a plastic tape; designed for use in satellites, where the stored image is not damaged by Van Allen or other radiation. [i'lek-tra, stad-ik 'tāp, kam-ra]

electrostatic transducer [ENG ACOUS] A transducer consisting of a fixed electrode and a movable electrode, charged electrostatically in opposite polarity; motion of the movable electrode changes the capacitance between the electrodes and thereby makes the applied voltage change in proportion to the amplitude of the electrode's motion. Also known as condenser transducer. { i'lek-tra,stad-ik trans'dui-ser}

electrostatic tweeter [ENG ACOUS] A tweeter loudspeaker in which a flat metal diaphragm is driven directly by a varying high voltage applied between the diaphragm and a fixed metal electrode. { i'lektra,stad-ik 'tw&d-ar }

electrostatic units [ELEC] A centimeter-gram-second system of electric and magnetic units in which the unit of charge is that charge which exerts a force of 1 dyne on another unit charge when separated from it by a distance of 1 centimeter in vacuum; other units are derived from this definition by assigning unit coefficients in equations relating electric and magnetic quantities. Abbreviated esu. Lilettra stadik 'vitnats!

ties. Abbreviated esu. { i'lek'tra, stad'ik 'yi'nəts }
electrostatle valence rule [PHYS CHEM] The postulate that
in a stable ionic structure the valence of each anion, with
changed sign, equals the sum of the strengths of its electrostatic
bonds to the adjacent cations. { i'lek'tra, stad'ik 'vāl'ans, rül }
electrostatle voltmeter [ENG] A voltmeter in which the voltage to be measured is applied between fixed and movable metal
vanes; the resulting electrostatic force deflects the movable vane
against the tension of a spring. { i'lek'tra, stad-ik 'völt, měd'ar }
electrostatle wattmeter [ENG] An adaptation of a quadrant
electrometer for power measurements in which two quadrants
are charged by the voltage drop across a noninductive shunt
resistance through which the load current passes, and the line
voltage is applied between one of the quadrants and a moving
vane. { i'lek'tra, stad-ik 'wät, měd-ar }

electrostatic wave [PL PHYS] Wave motion of a plasma whose restoring forces are primarily electrostatic. (i'lektra.stad-ik'wāv)

electrostatography [GRAPHICS] A generic term covering all processes involving the forming and use of electrostatic charged patterns for recording and reproducing images; the field is divided into electrophotography and electrography. Also known as electrostatic convine.

wided into electrophotography and electrography. Also known as electrostatic copying. { i;lek-trō-stə'tägrə-fē } electrostatic copying. { ikk-trō-stə'tägrə-fē } electrostatic copying. { ikk-trō-stətina, fōn } electrostatic copying. { ikk-trō-stətina, fōn } electrostatic copying.

electrostriction [MECH] A form of elastic deformation of a dielectric induced by an electric field, associated with those components of strain which are independent of reversal of field direction, in contrast to the piezoelectric effect. Also known as electrostrictive strain. [i'elektro'strikshan]

electrostriction transducer [ENG ACOUS] A transducer which depends on the production of an elastic strain in certain symmetric crystals when an electric field is applied, or, conversely, which produces a voltage when the crystal is deformed. Also known as ceramic transducer. [i',lek-trō'strik-shon trans'dü-sər]

electrostrictive strain See electrostriction. { i;lek-trō'strik-tiv-'strān !

electrosurgery [MED] The use of electricity to perform surgical procedures, as the use of electricity to simultaneously cut tissue and arrest bleeding. {i;lck-tro*sarj-arē} electrosynthesis (CHEM) A reaction in which synthesis oc-

electrosynthesis [CHEM] A reaction in which synthesis occurs as the result of an electric current. { i, lek-trō 'sin-tha-sas } electrotaxis [BIOL] Movement of an organism in response to stimulation by electric charges. { i, lek-trō 'tak-sas }

electrotherapy [MED] The therapeutic use of electricity. { i;lek-trō'ther-pē }

electrothermal [PHYS] 1. Pertaining to both heat and electricity. 2. In particular, pertaining to conversion of electrical energy into heat energy. { i,!lek-trō'thər-məl }

electrothermal ammeter See thermoammeter. [i'llek-trō'thərməl 'a,med-ər]

electrothermal energy conversion [ENG] The direct conversion of electric energy into heat energy, as in an electric heater. { i | lek-trothermal | en-ar-jek-an, var-zhan }

electrothermal process [ENG] Any process which uses a electric current to generate heat, utilizing resistance, are, or induction; used to achieve temperatures higher than can be obtained by combustion methods. { i', lek-tro'thermal propulsion [AERO ENG] Propulsion of spaceraft by using an electric arc or other electric heater to bright hydrogen gas or other propellant to the high temperature in quired for maximum thrust; an arc-jet engine is an example { i', lek-tro'thermal pre'ppl-shen }

electrothermal recording [ELECTR] Type of electrochemic recording, used in facsimile equipment, wherein the chemic change is produced principally by signal-controlled thermal tion. { i|lek-trō'thər-məl ri'kord-in }

electrothermal voltmeter [ENG] An electrothermal ammer employing a series resistor as a multiplier, thus measuring voltage instead of current. { i, i, lek-trō'thər-məl 'völt, mēd-ər } electrotinning [MET] Electroplating an object with a click-trō'tin-rin }

electrotonus [PHYSIO] The change of condition in a nerved a muscle during the passage of a current of electricis (i.lek'trättənəs)

electrotroplam [BIOL] Orientation response of a sessile origanism to stimulation by electric charges. { i,lek'matra piece am }

electrotype [GRAPHICS] A duplicate printing surface prepare by making a mold of the type page or halftone plate, then su pending this mold in a bath of copper sulfate and sulfuric act where, by electrolytic action, a thin shell of copper is deposing on it, and finally pouring molten type metal into this shell strengthen it for use on the press. [i'lek-tra-tip]

electrotyping [GRAPHCS] The process of making an electrotype. { i'lek-tra,tip-in }

electrovalence [PHYS CHEM] The valence of an atom that a formed an ionic bond. { i lek-tro valens }

electrovalent bond See ionic bond. { i,'lck-trō\vā-lənt 'blind' electroviscous effect [FL MECH] Change in a liquid's viscosity induced by a strong electrostatic field. { i,'lck-trō\vis-taiv ifekt }

electroweek Interaction [PARTIC PHYS] The unification the electromagnetic and weak interactions described by the Weinberg-Salam theory. { i'lek-trō,wēk ,in-tər'ak-shən } electrowinning [MET] Extracting metal from solutions by

electrochemical processes. (i'lek-trō'win-iŋ)
electrum [MET] A naturally occurring alloy of gold and silve
[i'lek-trəm]

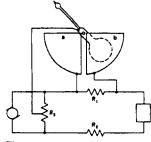
Elektra [ASTRON] An asteroid with a diameter of about 14 miles (235 kilometers), mean distance from the sun of 3.117 astronomical units, and C-type surface composition. [i*]

atomic number; common examples are hydrogen, gold, and irrait. Also known as chemical element. [COMPUT SCI] A circuit educice performing some specific elementary data-processing function. [ELEC] 1. A part of an electron tube, semiconductate device, or antenna array that contributes directly to the electrical performance. 2. See component. [ELECTROMAG] Radiatorical active or parasitic, that is a part of an antenna. [IND ENG] brief, relatively homogeneous part of a work cycle that can described and identified. [MATH] 1. In an array such matrix or determinant, a quantity identified by the intersection of a given row or column. 2. In network topology, an edgalatory of the common such as a su

element 104 [CHEM] The first element beyond the actinities series, and the twelfth transuranium element; the longest-live isotope identified has a half-life of 65 seconds and mass number 101. ['element, wan .ō 'for]

element 105 [CHEM] An artificial element whose isotope mass number 260 was discovered by bombarding california





Electrostatic wattmeter circuit diagram showing two quadrants a and b.

semianthracite

semiconductor led

semianthracite [GEOL] Coal which is between bituminous coal and anthracite in metamorphic rank, and which has a fixedcarbon content of 86-92%. (sem-e an thre, sit)

semiarid climate See steppe climate. { |seme area klimat } semiautomatic [ORD] Pertaining to a firearm or gun that utilizes a part of the force of an exploding cartridge to extract the empty case and to chamber the next round, but requires a separate pull on the trigger to fire each round; examples are the semiautomatic rifle and the semiautomatic pistol. { |sem-e,odə'mad-ik }

semiautomatic flight inspection [NAV] Airborne equipment that systematically records significant parameters as an aircraft flies along a previously determined route, in order to check the performance of ground-based navigation aids. Abbreviated SAFI. { |sem-e,od-a mad-ik 'ffit in, spek-shan }

semiautomatic ground environment See SAGE. [semē,ód-ə'mad-ik 'graund in,vi-rəmmənt }

semiautomatic keying circuits [COMMUN] Mechanization providing torn tape switching systems in teleprinter links; incoming and outgoing messages are converted to tapes and manually inserted into a teletypewriter distributor that mechanically keys the circuit automatically. { | sem-ē,od-ə'mad-ik 'kē-iŋ ,sərkats l

semiautomatic supply [ORD] System by which certain specified items of supplies needed by units, activities, or forces are shipped by the agencies responsible for supply on the basis of periodic reports of the status of stocks on hand and en route to the using agency; all other supplies are furnished on the basis of requisitions initiated by the using agency. { | seme.oda'mad ik sa'nlī-l

semiautomatic tape relay [COMMUN] Method of communication whereby messages are received and retransmitted in teletypewriter tape form involving manual intervention in transfer of the tape from receiving reperforator to automatic transmitter. ['sem-ē,od-ə'mad-ik 'tāp 'rē,lā]

semiautomatic telephone system [COMMUN] Telephone system that limits automatic dialing to only those subscribers who are served by the same exchange as the calling subscriber. { sem-e,od-o'mad-ik 'tel-o,fon,sis-tom }

semiautomatic transmission [MECH ENG] An automobile transmission that assists the driver to shift from one gear to another. { 'sem-ē, od-ə'mad-ik tranz'mish-ən }

semiautomatic welding [MET] An arc-welding method in which the electrode, a long length of small-diameter bare wire, usually in coil form, is positioned and advanced by the operator from a hand-held welding gun which feeds the electrode through the nozzle. { |sem-ē,od-ə'mad-ik 'weld-in }

semiaxis [MATH] A line segment that forms half of the axis of a geometric figure (such as an ellipse), having one end point at the center of symmetry of the figure. { |sem-e'ak-səs }

semibatch chemical reactor [CHEMENG] A reactor in which a constant liquid volume is maintained without any overflow, and with the continuous addition of one reactant, usually a gas. { 'sem-i,bach 'kem-ə-kəl rē'ak-tər }

semibituminous coal [GEOL] Coal that is harder and more brittle than bituminous coal, has a high fuel ratio, contains 10— 20% volatile matter, and burns without smoke; ranks between bituminous and semianthracite coals. ['sem-i-bə'tü-mə-nəs 'kôl |

semibolson [GEOL] A wide desert basin or valley whose central playa is absent or poorly developed, and which is drained by an intermittent stream that flows through canyons at each end and reaches a surface outlet. { |sem-i'bols-on }

semibright coal [GEOL] A type of banded coal defined microscopically as consisting of between 80 and 61% bright ingredients such as vitrain, clarain, and fusain, with clarodurain and durain composing the remainder. { 'sem'i,brît 'kôi } semicarbazide [ORG CHEM] H₂N—NHCONH₂ A reagent

used to produce semicarbazones by reaction with aldehydes or ketones. ('sem-i'kar-bə,zīd)

semicarbazide hydrochloride [ORG CHEM] CH₃ON₃·HCl Colorless prisms, soluble in water, decomposing at 175°C; used as an analytical reagent for aldehydes and ketones, and to recover constituents of essential oils. (sem i karbə, zīd, hīdrə'klör,īd }

aemicarbazone [ORG CHEM] R₂C:N₂HCONH₂ A condensation product of an aldehyde or ketone with semicarbazide. sem i kärbə,zön }

semichemical pulp [MATER] Wood which has been pulped

by the process of semichemical pulping. { |semilken 'aela I

semichemical pulping [CHEM ENG] A method of prowood-fiber products in which the wood chips are merely ened by chemical treatment (neutral sodium sulfite so while the remainder of the pulping action is supplied by attrition mill or by some similar mechanical device for ing the fibers. { 'sem-i'kem-a-kal 'palp-in }

semicircular canal [ANAT] Any of three loop-shaped structures of the vertebrate labyrinth; they are arranged in different spatial planes at right angles to each other, and fe in the maintenance of body equilibrium. ['sem-i'sork

semicircular deviation [NAV] A deviation of a ma compass which changes sign east or west approximately. 180° change of heading. { |semilsərkyələr |develan semiclosed-cycle gas turbine [MECH ENG] A heat in which a portion of the expanded gas is recirculated. i,klozd,sī kəl 'gas ,tərbən)

semicoma [MED] A mildly or partially comatose a which the patient can be roused and responds to strong with some purposeful movements. ['sem-i'kō-mə] semicompreg [MATER] Resin-impregnated wood pressed to a density not exceeding 1.25. { semikim. semiconducting compound [SOLID STATE] A com which is a semiconductor, such as copper oxide, mercury telluride, zinc sulfide, cadmium selenide, and magnes dide. { |serp-i-kən|dək-tiŋ 'käm,paund }

semiconducting crystal [SOLID STATE] A crystal of conductor, such as silicon, germanium, or gray tin. { kən;dək-tiŋ ¦krist-əl }

semiconductive loading tube [ENG] A loading tu blasthole explosives which dissipates static electric char prevent premature blasts. | semi-kən dək-tiv lodin semiconductor [solid state] A solid crystalline whose electrical conductivity is intermediate between the conductor and an insulator, ranging from about 105 mm mho per meter, and is usually strongly temper dependent. [|sem-i-kən|dək-tər]

semiconductor detector [NUCLEO] A particle of which detects ionization produced by energetic charged cles in the depletion layer of a reverse-biased pn junction semiconductor, usually a very pure single crystal of siles. germanium. (sem i kən dək tər di tek tər)

semiconductor device [ELECTR] Electronic device in the characteristic distinguishing electronic conduction place within a semiconductor. { | sem-i-kən|dək-tər di, semiconductor diode [ELECTR] Also known as cry ode; crystal rectifier; diode. 1. A two-electrode semico device that utilizes the rectifying properties of a pn ju a point contact. 2. More generally, any two-terminal el device that utilizes the properties of the semiconductor which it is constructed. { |sem-i-kən|dək-tər |dī,ōd } semiconductor-diode parametric amplifier Parametric amplifier using one or more varactors.

kən,dək-tər (di,öd (parə)metrik 'amplə,fi-ər) semiconductor disk [COMPUT SCI] A large semic memory that imitates a disk drive in that the operating can read and write to it as though it were an ordinary at a much faster rate. Also known as nonrotating disk. i-kən,dək-tər ,disk }

semiconductor doping See doping. { | semi-kan|dak

semiconductor heterostructure [ELECTR] A stru two different semiconductors in junction contact havis electrical or electrooptical characteristics not achieval ther conductor separately; used in certain types of hint solar cells. | sem-i-kən;dək-tər 'hed-ə-rō,strək-chət | semiconductor intrinsic properties [SOLID STATE] erties of a semiconductor that are characteristic of crystal. { |sem-i-kən|dək-tər in trin-sik 'prap-ərd-ez } semiconductor junction [ELECTR] Region of tras tween semiconducting regions of different electricals usually between p-type and n-type material. { | semiter jenk-shen)

semiconductor laser [OPTICS] A laser in which emission of coherent light occurs at a pn junction wh and holes are driven into the junction by carrier inje tron-beam excitation, impact ionization, optical

TAB N

ELECTRONIC CKAGIN CROELECTRONICS.

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It has been aging, micro The reason sionals from terials, as w facturing, a are quite dineer to und for a materic croelectroniacronyms au uation, toda terdepender systems den tions to achi

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symbols, and
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Capillary A hollow tube, used as the bonding tool, through which the bonding wire is fed. Pressure from the capillary tool is applied to the wire during the bonding cycle to form the bond. Also called bonding tool or capillary tool.

Capillary Tool See Capillary.

Captive Device A multipart usually screw-type fastener that retains the loosened components, without separation, when removed from the assembly.

Carbon-Carbon Composite Carbon or graphite fibers that are given structural form by weaving, braiding, or other textile technique and then made dense by adding a carbonaceous matrix. The composites are used for ultra-high-temperature applications. See also Organic Composites.

Carbon Fiber Fiber produced by the pyrolysis of an organic precursor fiber, such as rayon, polyacrylonitrile (PAN), or pitch, in an inert atmosphere.

Carbon Tracking A phenomenon wherein a high voltage causes a breakdown on the surface of a dielectric or insulating material and forms a carbonized path.

Card A printed circuit panel that provides the interconnection and power distribution to the electronics on the panel and also provides the interconnection capability to the next-level package. See also Daughter Card.

Card Cage A container, equipped with guide rails, that provides compact packaging of printed wiring boards. Card cages are available in various sizes and capable of holding varying numbers of cards. They are equipped with heat sink devices and connectors.

Card Edge Connector See Edge Board Connector.

Card Guide A metal or nonmetal guide that provides easier insertion and extraction of a printed wiring board into or from a connector.

Card Insertion Connector See Edge Board Connector.

Card on Board A packaging design in which several printed circuit cards are electrically and mechanically connected to printed circuit boards at 90° angles.

Card Rack See Card Cage.

Card Slot The lengthwise opening in a printed circuit edge connector that receives the printed circuit board.

Carrier A compartmentalized holder used for storing, transporting, hauling, and testing electronic devices to protect them from physical damage. See also Waffle Pack.

Case The bottom portion of a device package, usually a flat pack. It contains one or more cavities and all exit terminals, leads, and pins. The case contributes to the hermetic and environmental protection of

casi

the electroni the same 1 device form

Cast To err assembly in molds or she ization takes pressure. S

Castellation
crown-shape
for making
patterns, su
ceramic leae
Fluting alon
carrier or su
to as deten
When me
provide ele
assembly b
operation.
either semic
half-slot she

catalyst A capeeds up that does a part of the are normall ties. See a er, Inhibitor

Catalytic Cu
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the reactio
Cathode (1)
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which the

TAB O



A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

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of theology devoted to the defense of the divine origin and authority of

ap-o-logia \a-p-'lō-j(\bar{e} -) \rightarrow \ n [LL] (1784): a defense esp. of one's opinions, position, or actions (the finest \sim or explanation of what drives a man to devote his life to pure mathematics — Brit. Book News) syn see APOLOGY
apol-o-gise Brit var of APOLOGIZE

apol-o-gist \a-'pa-i-jist\ n (1640): one who speaks or writes in defense of someone or something apol-o-gize \a-jiz\ w '-gized; -giz-ing (1597): to make an apology — apol-o-giz-er n

apol-o-gist \ \frac{\text{Pierro}}{\text{pierro}} \text{size} \text{int} \ \text{(1640)} : one who speaks or writes in defense of someone or something apol-o-gist \(\text{-jiz} \) \(\text{-jizz} \) \(\text{-gizz} \) \(

apo-se-mat-ic \,a-po-si-ma-tik\ adj (1890): being conspicuous and serving to warn (~ coloration) — apo-se-mat-i-cal-ly \-ti-k(\pi-)\elle\

fr. Ll. apostolus, fr. Gk apostolos, fr. apostellein to send away, fr. apostellein to send] (bef. 12c) 1: one sent on a mission: as a: one of an authoritative New Testament group sent out to preach the gospel and made up esp. of Christ's 12 original disciples and Paul b: the first prominent Christian missionary to a region or group 2 a: a person who initiates a great moral reform or who first advocates an important belief or system b: an ardent supporter: ADHERENT 3: the highest ecclesiastical official in some church organizations 4: one of a Mormon administrative council of 12 men — apostle-ship \., ship\ n

Apostles' Creed n (ca. 1658): a Christian statement of belief ascribed to the Twelve Apostles and used esp. in public worship apost-to-late \2-pas-to-late, \-lat\ n [LL apostolaus, fr. apostolus] (14c) 1: the office or mission of an apostle 2: an association of persons dedicated to the propagation of a religion or a doctrine
ap-ost-to-lic\, a-pa-'stā-lik\ adj (13c) 1 a: of or relating to an apostle b: of, relating to, or conforming to the teachings of the New Testament apostles 2 a: of or relating to a succession of spiritual authority from the apostes held (as by Roman Catholics, Anglicans, and Eastern Orthodox) to be perpetuated by successive ordinations of bishops and to be necessary for valid sacraments and orders b: PAPAL — apost-to-lic-i-ty\-pas-ta-lis-s-te\n n
apost-to-lic catholic hierarchy of another country
Apostolic Father n (1828): a church father of the first or second century AD.

century A.D.

Japos-tro-phe \(\rightarro-\)pas-tro-(\)j\(\rightarro-\) \(\rightarro-\) \(\righ

apostro-pnize \2-pas-ira-ita\ vb -phizeig -phizing w (1718): to address by or in apostrophe \(\sigma v \); to make use of apostrophe apothecaries' measure n (ca. 1900): a system of liquid units of measure weight n (1765): a system of weights used chiefly by pharmacists — see weight n (1765): a system of weights used chiefly by pharmacists — see weight n (1765): a system of weights used chiefly by pharmacists — see weight n (1765): a system of weights used chiefly by pharmacists — see weight n (1765): a system of weights used chiefly by pharmacists — see weight n (1765): a system of weights used chiefly by pharmacists — see weight n (1765): a system of weights used chiefly by pharmacists — see weight n (1766): a pothecarius, fr. LL, shopkeeper, fr. L apotheca storehouse. fr. Gk apothecarius purposes 2: PHARMACY apothecium \apo-thesia = \apo-the

see DISMAY
ap-pall-ing adj (1817): inspiring horror, dismay, or disgust (living under ~ conditions) — ap-pall-ing-ly adv
Ap-pa-loo-sa \(\delta \)- ap-p-fli-sa\(\nabla \) n [origin unknown] (1947): any of a breed of rugged saddle horses developed in western No. America and usu. having a white or solid-colored coat with small spots

small spots

ap-pa-nage (\(^1\)-po-nij\\ n \) [F apanage,

fr. OF, fr. apaner to provide for a
younger offspring, fr. ML appanare,

fr. L ad + panis bread — more at
food] (1602) 1 a : a grant (as of
land or revenue) made by a sovereign
or a legislative body to a dependent
member of the royal family or a principal vassal \(^1\): a property or privilege appropriated to or by a person
as something due 2: a rightful endowment or adjunct
ap-pa-rat-thik \(^1\)-po-rat (1)-chik \(^1\), \(^1\) -chik also -chi-ki \(^1\)-chi-ke\
[Russ, fr. apparai (1941) 1: a member of a Communist apparat 2
; an official blindly devoted to superiors or to the organization
ap-pa-rat-tus \(^1\)-po-frat (10) (10) (10)

ap-pa-rat-tus \(^1\)-po-frat (10) (10)

ap-pa-rat-tus \(^1\)-po-frat (10)

ap-pa-rat-t

\o\ abut \o\ kitten, F table \or\ further \a\ ash \a\ ace \a\ mop. mar \au\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ci\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \i\ job \i\ j\ sing \ci\ go \i\ law \ci\ boy \th\ thin \th\ he \u\ loot \u\ foot

56 apparel • application

: a set of materials or equipment designed for a particular use b: a group of anatomical or cytological parts functioning together (mitotic \sim) c: an instrument or appliance designed for a specific operation 2 c: an instrument or appliance designed for a specific operation 2: the functional processes by means of which a systematized activity is carried out: as a: the machinery of government b: the organization of a political party or an underground movement ap-parell \p-par-el\ vt -eled or -elled; -el-ing or -el-ling [ME appareillen, fr. MF apareillier to prepare, fr. (assumed) VL appariculare, fr. L apparare] (14c) 1: to put clothes on: DRESS 2: ADORN. EMBEL-

²³apparel n (14c) 1: the equipment (as sails and rigging) of a ship 2: personal attire: CLOTHING 3: something that clothes or adorns (the

: personal attire: CLOTHING 3: something that clothes or adorns' (the bright ~ of spring)
ap-par-ent \o-'par-ont, -'per-\ adj [ME, fr. MF aparent, fr. L apparent, apparens, prp. of apparere to appear] (14c) 1: open to view: VISIBLE 2: clear or manifest to the understanding 3: appearing as actual to the eye or mind 4: having an indefeasible right to succeed to a title or estate 5: manifest to the senses or mind as real or true on the basis of evidence that may or may not be factually valid (the air of spontaneity is perhaps more ~ than real —J. R. Sutherland) — ap-par-ent-ness -'par-ont-nas.-'per-\ n
syn APPARENT, ILLUSORY, SEEMING, OSTENSIBLE mean not appearance indicates. APPARENT Suggests appearance to unside

\"par-pnt-nas. -'per-\ n

Syn APPARENT, ILLUSORY, SEEMING. OSTENSIBLE mean not actually being what appearance indicates. APPARENT suggests appearance to unaided senses that is not or may not be borne out by more rigorous examination or greater knowledge (the apparent cause of the accident). ILLUSORY implies a false impression based on deceptive resemblance or faulty observation, or influenced by emotions that prevent a clear view (an illusory sense of security). SEEMING implies a character in the thing observed that gives it the appearance, sometimes through intent, of something else (the seeming simplicity of the story). OSTENSIBLE suggests a discrepancy between an openly declared or naturally implied aim or reason and the true one (the ostensible reason for their visit). Syn see in addition EVIDENT

apparent-ly \-1\(\text{E}\) adv (1566): it seems apparent (the window had \times been forced open) (\times, we're supposed to wait here)

apparent magnitude n (1875): the luminosity of a celestial body (as a star) as observed from the earth \times compare absolute Magnitude

apparent time n (1694): the time of day indicated by the hour angle of the sun or by a sundial

ap-parition \(\text{A}\), a-pa-'ri-shan\(\text{n}\) [ME apparicioun, fr. LL apparition, apparitio appearance, fr. L apparère] (15c) 1 a: an unusual or unexpected sight: PHENOMENON b: a ghostly figure 2: the act of becoming visible: \(\text{APPEARANCE} \to \text{apparère}\) [15c): an official formerly

ap-par-i-tor \a-lpar-a-tor\ n [L, fr. apparēre] (15c): an official formerly sent to carry out the orders of a magistrate, judge, or court lap-peal \a-lpar-a-tor\ n [L, fr. apparēre] (15c): an official formerly sent to carry out the orders of a magistrate, judge, or court lap-peal \a-lpar-below [Mc] (13c) 1: a legal proceeding by which a case is brought before a higher court for review of the decision of a lower court 2: a criminal accusation 3 a: an application (as to a recognized authority) for corroboration, vindication, or decision b: an earnest plea: ENTREATY 4: the power of arousing a sympathetic response: ATTRACTION (movies had a great ~ for him) appeal vb [ME appelen to accuse, appeal, fr. MF apeler, fr. L appellare, fr. appellare to drive to, fr. ad- + pellere to drive — more at FELT] vt (14c) 1: to charge with a crime: ACCUSE 2: to take proceedings to have (a lower court's decision) reviewed in a higher court ~ vi 1: to take a lower court's decision to a higher court for review 2: to call upon another for corroboration, vindication, or decision 3: to make an earnest request 4: to arouse a sympathetic response — ap-peal-abili-ty \-pē-la-bi-la-te\ n — ap-peal-abile \-'pē-la-bi\ udj — ap-peal-er n

ap-peal-ing \a-'pē-lin\ adj (1813) 1: marked by earnest entreaty : IMPLORING 2: having appeal: PLEASING — ap-peal-ing-ly \-lin-lē\

: IMPLORING 2: having appeal: PLEANING — ap-peal-ing-ly \-lip-le\
adv
ap-pear \a-'pir\ vi [ME apperen, fr. OF aparoir, fr. L apparère, fr. adparère to show oneself (13c) 1 a: to be or come in sight (the sun ~s
on the horizon) b: to show up (~s promptly at eight each day) 2
: to come formally before an authoritative body (must ~ in court
today) 3: to have an outward aspect: \$EEM (~s happy enough) 4
: to become evident or manifest (there ~s to be evidence to the contrary) 5: to come into public view (first ~ed on a television variety
show) (the book ~ed in print a few years ago) 6: to come into existence (hominids ~ed late in the evolutionary chain)
ap-pear-ance \a-'pir-an(t)\s\ n (14c) 1 a: external show: \$EMBLANCE
(although hostile, he preserved an ~ of neutrality) b: outward aspect: LOOK (had a fierce ~) c pl: outward indication (trying to keep
up ~s) 2 a: a sense impression or aspect of a thing (the blue of
distant hills is only an ~) b: the world of sensible phenomena 3 a:
the act, action, or process of appearing b: the presentation of
an attorney 4 a: something that appears: PHENOMENON b: an
instance of appearing; OCCURRENCE
ap-pease \a-'pēz\ vi ap-peased; ap-peas-ing [ME appease, fr. MF
apaisier, fr. a-(fr. L ad.) + pais peace — more at PEACE] (14c) 1: to
bring to a state of peace or quiet: CALM 2: to cause to subside: ALLAY (appeased my hunger) 3: PACIFY. CONCILIATE: Esp: to buy off (an
aggressor) by concessions usu. at the sacrifice of principles syn see
PACIFY — ap-pease-er n

'ap-pel-lant \a-'pe-lant\ adj (14c): of or relating to an appeal: APPELLATE
appellant n (15c): one that appeals; specif: one that appeals from a

appellant n (15c): one that appeals; specif: one that appeals from a

lappellant n (15c): one that appeals; specif: one that appeals from a judicial decision or decree ap-pel-late \s-'pe-lat\ adj [L appellatus, pp. of appellare] (1768): of, relating to, or recognizing appeals; specif: having the power to review the judgment of another tribunal (an -c court) ap-pel-la-tion _a-ps-'la-sham\ n (15c) 1: an identifying name or title: DESIGNATION 2 archaic: the act of calling by a name 3: a geographical name (as of a region, village or vineyard) under which a wine-grower is authorized to identify and market wine ap-pel-la-tive \s-'pe-l-stiv\ adj (15c) 1: of or relating to a common noun 2: of, relating to, or inclined to the giving of names — ap-pel-la-tive n — ap-pel-la-tive-ly adv ap-pel-le-\(\lambda_{ia} - \text{po-'le-n} \ni (1531): one against whom an appeal is taken

ap-pend \p-'pend\ vt [ME, fr. MF appendre, fr. LL appendere, fr. L, to weigh, fr. ad- + pendere to weigh — more at PENDANT] (14c) 1: ATTACH.AFFIX 2: to add as a supplement or appendix (as in a book) ap-pend-age \p-'pen-dij\ n (1649) 1: an adjunct to something larger or more important: APPURTENANCE 2: a subordinate or derivative

body part; esp: a limb or analogous part (as a seta) or subordinate person 3: a dependent

ap-pen-dant \='pen-dont\\ adj (15c) 1: belonging as a right by prescription — used of annexed land in English law 2: associated as an attendant circumstance 3: attached as an appendage (a seal ~ to a document) — appendant n ap-pen-dec-to-my \a-pan-'dek-to-mē, \a-pen-\ n, pl -mies [L appendix + E -ectomy] (ca. 1895): surgical removal of the vermi-form appendix

form appendix

ap-pen-di-cec-to-my \a-,pen-da-'sek-ta-më\ n, pl -mies (1894) Brit

APPENDECTOMY

: APPENDECTOMY

ap-pen-di-ci-tis \2-,pen-d2-'si-t2s\ n [NL] (1886); inflammation of the vermiform appendix

ap-pen-dic-u-iar \,a-pon-'di-ky2-l2r\ adj (1651); of or relating to an appendage and esp. a limb (the ~ skeleton)

ap-pen-dic\,2-pen-dik\,2-pen-dik\,3-pen-dik\,2-pen-dic\,2-pen-dic\,2-pen-dik\,3-pen-dik\,3-pen-dik\,3-pen-dic\,2-pen-dic\,2-pen-dic\,2-pen-dic\,3-pen-dic\,3-pen-dic\,3-pen-dic\,3-pen-dic\,3-pen-dic\,3-pen-dic\,3-pen-dic\,3-pen-dic\,3-pen-dic\,3-pen-dic\,3-pen-dic\,3-pen-dic\,3-pen-cep\,3-pen-c

tens. prp. of appetere] (1631): a fixed and strong desire: APPETITE—sp-pe-tent \-(\text{-tont}\) adj

ap-pe-tise\-r, ap-pe-tise\-ing Brit var of APPETIZER, APPETIZING

ap-pe-tite\-'a-p-\til\\ n [ME apetit, fr. MF, fr. L appetitus, fr. appetere
to strive after, fr. ad-+ petere to go to — more at FEATHER] (14c) 1: any of the instinctive desires necessary to keep up organic life; esp:
the desire to cat 2 a: an inherent craving (an insatiable ~ for
work) b: TASTE. PREFERENCE (the cultural ~s of the time —J. D.
Hart) — ap-pe-ti-tive \-\til\-iti\\ adj
ap-pe-tizer\-r\-2a-p-\til\-2a\-r\-n (1839): a food or drink that stimulates
the appetite and is usu. served before a meal

ap-pe-tizeing \-\til\-iti\-1a\-dj (1653): appealing to the appetite esp. in
appearance or aroma; also: appealing to one's taste (an ~ display of
merchandise) syn see PALATABLE — ap-pe-tizeingely \-\til\-2ig\-1e\-da'
ap-plaud \-\sigma\-plod\\ vb [ME, fr. MF or L; MF applaudir, fr. L applaudere, fr. ad-+ plaudere to applaudy i (15c): to express approval
esp. by clapping the hands ~ vi 1: to express approval of: PRAISE
(~ her efforts to lose weight) 2: to show approval of esp. by clapping the hands — ap-plaud-er n

ap-plaude \-\sigma\-plauder n

ap-plaude \-\sigma\-plauder n

ap-plaudere] (15c) 1: marked commendation: ACCLAIM (the kind of ~
every really creative writer wants — Robert Tallant) 2: approval
publicly expressed (as by clapping the hands)

ap-ple \-\sigma\-plaud\-\sigma\-plauderen

ap-plauderel \n often attrib [ME appel, fr. OE appel; akin to OHG

appul apple, OI wbull, OCS ablikol (bef. 12c) 1: the fleshy usu.
rounded and red, yellow, or green edible pome fruit of a tree (genus

Malus) of the rose family; also: an apple rec 2: a fruit or other vegetable production suggestive of an apple — compare OAK APPLE — apple of one's eye: one that is highly cherished (his daughter is the

apple of his eye)

apple butter n (ca. 1774): a thick brown spread made by cooking

apple of his eye) apple butter n (ca. 1774): a thick brown spread made by cooking

apples with sugar and spices usu. in cider apple-cart \-, kārt\ n (1788): a plan, system, situation, or undertaking that may be disrupted or terminated (upset the \sim) apple-cheeked \'a-pol-chēkt\ adj (1864): having checks the color of

co-di-rect co-join co-lead co-pro-duc-tion co-di-rec-tion co-di-rec-tor co-lead-er co-pro-pri-eto: co-dis-cov-er co-man-age co-pub-lish -aran-ageco-pub-lish-er co-re-cip-i-ent co-drive co-man-ag-er co-driv-er co-mem-her co-ed-it co-nom-i-nee co-re-search-er ca-ed-i-tor co-eter-nai co-oc-cur-rence co-oc-cur-rent co-ol-fi-cial co-res-i-den-tial co-ex-ec-u-tor co-la-vor-ite co-script co-fea-ture CO-OF-ER-Niz-er ro-fi-mance CO-OWN-ET co-spon-sor-ship co-star co-own-er-ship co-part-ner co-found-er co-sur-fac-tant co-bear co-beir co-ten-ant co-part-ner-ship co-trans-duce co-beir-ess co-pre-sent co-pres-i-dent co-trans-duc-tion co-hold-er co-trans-fer co-prince co-prin-ci-pai co-trans-port co.host-ess co-trust-ee co-pris-on-er co-in-ven-tor co-pro-cess-ing co-work-er o-in-ves-ti-ga-tor co-in-ves-tor co-pro-duc-er

co-ac-er-vate \kō-'a-sər-,vāt\ n [L coacervatus, pp. of coacervare to heap up, fr. co- + acervus heap] (1929): an aggregate of colloidal droplets held together by electrostatic attractive forces — co-acervate \kō->-'sər-vət\ adj — co-ac-er-va-tion \(\chi\)\(\chi\)\chi-a-sər-'vā-shən\ n \(\chi\)
ecoach \(\chi\)\(\chi\ large usu. closed four-wheeled horse-drawn carriage having doors in the sides and an elevated seat in front for the driver b: a railroad passenger car intended primarily for day travel c: 8Us 1a d: TRAILER 3b e: a two-door enclosed automobile f: a class of passenger air transportation at a lower fare than first class 2 [fr. the concept that the tutor conveys the student through his examinations] a: a private tutor b: one who instructs or trains a performer or a team of performers; specif; one who instructs players in the fundamentals of a competitive sport and directs team strategy (football ~) **Coach w (1630) 1: to go in a coach \$2: to instruct, direct, or prompt as a coach ~ w 1: to train intensively (as by instruction and demonstration) (~ pupils) 2: to act as coach of (~ tennis) (~ a team) — coach-able \ \frac{vic.}{vic.} - coach-bol\ \frac{vic.}{vic.} - coach-bol\ \frac{vic.}{vic.} - coach-er n \coach-bol\ \frac{vic.}{vic.} - \frac{vic.}{vic.} -

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1]: the cyst. ff

ollective coexist e that is ior) (ce r: alter comple

coach-man \kōch-mən\ n (1579): a man who drives a coach or carriage coach-work \-, wərk\ n (1906): an automobile body: Bodywork co-ac-tion \-'ak-shən\ n (1625) 1: joint action 2: the interaction between individuals or kinds (as species) in an ecological community co-adapt-ed \, kō-a-'dap-tad\ adj (1836): mutually adapted esp. by natural selection \- gene complexes\ — co-ad-ap-ta-tion \, kō-a-dap-'tā-shən, -dap-'\ n gene complexes\ — co-ad-ap-ta-tion \, kō-a-dap-'tā-shən, -dap-'\ n gene complexes\ — co-ad-ap-ta-tion \, kō-a-dap-'tā-shən, -dap-'\ n so-ad-ju-tor, kō-b-a-ju-tor, kō-dap-ta-tion \, kō-a-sistant 2: a bishop assisting a diocesan bishop and often having the right of succession — coadjutor ad-ju-trix\ \, kō-a-ju-trix\ \, kō-a-ju-tri-(n)sez\ [NL, fem. of coad-ju-tri-ces \, kō-a-ju-tri-ces \, kō-a-ju-tri-(a)sez\ [NL, fem. of coad-ju-tri-ces \, kō-a-ju-tri-ces \, kō-a-ju

Laternale coadjutor

Chageu-lant \kô-'a-gyo-lant\ n (1770): something that produces coaglation

Laternale late \kô-'a-gyo-las, .-jāz\ n (1914): any of several enzymes

that cause coagulation (as of blood)

Chageu-late \kô-'a-gyo-lat\ ob-lat-ed; -lat-ing [L coagulatus, pp. of

chageu-lat-ed; -lat-ing \ko-'a-gyo-la-'bi-la-te\ ob-late \ko-'a-gyo-la-bi-la-te\ ob-late \ko-'a-gyo-l

\kol_feld\ n (1813): a region rich in coal deposits
\hat{lish\ n (1603): any of several blackish or dark-backed

2 pollack, cobia, or sablefish)

2 (1809): gas made from coal: as a: the mixture of gases

3 by burning coal b: gas made by carbonizing bituminous

3 corts and used for heating and lighting Norts and used for heating and lighting

coal-hole \'kōl-hōl\ n (ca. 1662) 1 Brit: a compartment for storing coal 2: a hole for coal (as an opening in a sidewalk leading to a coal

coal-i-fi-ca-tion \kô-lo-fo-'ka-shon\ n (1911): a process in which vegetable matter becomes converted into coal of increasingly higher rank with anthracite as the final product — coal-i-fy \kô-lo-fi\ w coa-li-fon \kô-o-fi\ w i-shon\ n [F. fr. L. coalescere] (1612) 1 a: the act of coalescing: UNION b: a body formed by the coalescing of orig. distinct elements: COMBINATION 2: a temporary alliance of distinct parties, persons, or states for joint action—coal-lifeingly \lambda!is parties, persons, or states for joint action - co-a-li-tion-ist \-'lish(>-)nist\ n

coal measures n pl (1832): beds of coal with the associated rocks coal oil n (1858) 1: petroleum or a refined oil prepared from it 2

coal seam n (1849): a bed of coal usu, thick enough to be profitably

coal tar n (1785): tar obtained by distillation of bituminous coal and

coal tar n (1/8); tar obtained by distination of origination and used esp. in making dyes and drugs coam-ing \kō-mig\ n [prob. irreg. fr. comb] (1611); a raised frame (as around a hatchway in the deck of a ship) to keep out water co-apt \kō-apt\ w [LL coaptare, fr. L co + aptus fastened, fit — more

at APT] (1570): to fit together and make fast -- co-ap-ta-tion \(,)kōap-'tā-shən\ n

ap-'ta-shan\ n coarc-ta-tion \((1)\) (h\)o-\"ark-'ta-shan\ n \((1545) \): a stricture or narrowing esp. of a canal or vessel (as the aorta) coarse \(\frac{1}{1}\) k\ or \(\frac{1}{2}\) k\ or \(\frac{1}{2}\) and \(\frac{1}{2}\) coarse-\(\frac{1}{2}\) (12c) or ordinary or inferior quality or value: \(\common \frac{1}{2}\) composed of relatively large parts or particles \(\sigma \) sand\(\frac{2}{2}\) : loose or rough in texture \(\sigma \) cloth\(\frac{1}{2}\) b: adjusted or designed for heavy, fast, or less delicate work \((\frac{1}{2}\) as with large teeth\) c: not precise or detailed with respect to adjustment or discrimination \(3\) : crude or unrefined in taste, manners, or language \(4\): harsh, raucous, or rough in tone \(5\) thielfy \(\frac{1}{2}\) brit: of or relating to coarse fish \(\sigma \) fishing\(\righta \) coarse-ly \(adv \righta \) coarse-ness \(n \)

SYM COARSE, VULGAR, GROSS, OBSCENE, RIBALD mean offensive to good taste or morals. COARSE implies roughness, rudeness, or crudeness of spirit, behavior, or language (found the coarse humor of coworkers offensive). VULGAR often implies boorishness or ill-breeding (a loud vulgar belch). GROSS implies extreme coarseness and insensitiveness (gross eating habits). OBSCENE applies to anything strongly repulsive to the sense of decency and propriety esp. in sexual matters (obscene language not allowed on the air). RIBALD applies to what is amusingly or nicturesquals vulgar or inservation of wildly independ of the statement. ianguage not allowed on the air). RIBALD applies to what is amusingly or picturesquely vulgar or irreverent or mildly indecent (entertained the campers with ribald folk songs).

coarse fish n (1886) 1 chiefly Brit: a freshwater fish other than a salmonid 2: ROUGH FISH

coarse-grained 'kôrs-grând, 'kôrs-\ adj (ca. 1774) 1: having a coarse grain 2: CRUDE

coars-en 'kôr-s'n, 'kôr-\ vb coars-ened; coars-en-ing vi (1805): to make coarse.

coarse grain 2: CRUDE
coarse n\(^\kappa_i\) kor\(^\kappa_i\) become coarse
coarse \(^\kappa_i\): to become coarse
coast \(^\kappa_i\) kor\(^\kappa_i\) become coarse
coast \(^\kappa_i\) kos\(^\lambda_i\) n\(^\lambda_i\) become coarse
coast \(^\kappa_i\) n\(^\lambda_i\) cost\(^\lambda_i\) n\(^\lambda_i\) cost\(^\lambda_i\) n\(^\lambda_i\) cost\(^\lambda_i\) no cost\(^\lambda_i\) no cost\(^\lambda_i\) no cost\(^\lambda_i\) no coast\(^\lambda_i\) no siope suited to coasting \(^\lambda_i\) a slide down a slope (as on a sled) \(^\lambda_i\) of the resist in ceast in the parse the coast is clear coast\(^\lambda_i\) \(^\lambda_i\) coast\(^\lambda_i\) no coast\(^\lambda_i\) coast\(^\lambda_i\) no coast\(^\lambda_i\) coast\(^\lambda_i\) no coast\(^\lambda_i\) no coast\(^\lambda_i\) no coast\(^\lambda_i\) no coast\(^\lambda_i\) no past\(^\lambda_i\) no move along or past\(^\lambda_i\) no side no something \(^\lambda_i\) to sail along the shore \(^2\) no coast\(^\lambda_i\) no past\(^\lambda_i\) no move along or past\(^\lambda_i\) no past\(^\lambda_i\) no move along without or as if without further application of propulsive power (as by momentum or gravity) \(^\lambda_i\) coincoend easily without special application of effort or concern\(^\lambda_i\) chooly coast-er\(^\kappa_i\) no (1574) 1: one that coasts: as \(^\lambda_i\) a person engaged in trade between ports of the same country\(^2\lambda_i\) a resident of a seacoast\(^3\) a: a shallow container or a plate or mat to protect a surface \(^4\) a: a shallow container or a plate or mat to protect a surface \(^4\) a: a shallow container or a plate or mat to protect a surface \(^4\) a: a shallow container or a plate or mat to protect of a seconst contains or the person engaged in trade between ports of the same country\(^2\lambda_i\) are sident of a seacoast \(^3\) a: a shallow container or a plate or mat to protect a surface \(^4\) a: a shallow container or a plate or mat to protect of a surface \(^4\) a: a small vehicle (as a sled or wagon) used in coasting b:

: ROLLER COASTER coaster brake in the hub of the rear wheel of a bicycle operated by reverse pressure on the pedals coaster wagon n (1911): a child's toy wagon often used for coasting coast guard n (1831) 1: a military or naval force employed in guarding a coast or responsible for the safety, order, and operation of maritime traffic in neighboring waters 2 usu coast-guard chiefly Brit COASTGUIARDSMAM. COASTGUARDSMAN

\a\ abut \a\ kitten. F table \ar\ further \a\ ash \a\ ace \a\ mop, mar \au\out \ch\chin \e\bet \e\easy \g\go \i\hit \i\ice \j\job \n\ sing \o\ go \o\ law \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \u\ loot \u\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision \a, k, ", œ, œ, ue, te, '\ see Guide to Pronunciation

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328 diquat • dirt bike



folding together to protect writing on its waxed surfaces 2: a picture or series of pictures (as an altarpiece) painted or carved on two hinged tablets 3: a work made up of two matching parts di-quat \'di-kwät\ n [di- + qualernary] (1960): a powerful nonpersistent herbicide C12H12B72N2 that has been used to control water weeds (as the water hyacinth) dir-dum \'dir-dom, 'dar-\ n [ME (northern dial.) durdan, durdum uproar, fr. Celt; akin to W dwrdd noise, clamor, MIr dordán humming, droning] (ca. 1693) Scot: BLAME dire \'dir' \ dai \) dir-er; dir-est [L dirus; akin to Gk deinos terrifying, Skt dvesti he hates] (1567) 1. a: exciting horror \(\sim \) suffering) b: DISMAL OPPRESSIVE \(< \) days 2: warning of disaster \(\alpha \) or of orecast\(\alpha \) 3: desperately urgent \(\sim \) need\(\alpha \) b: EXTREME \(< \) downward to more at DRESS] vi (14c) 1. a obs: to write (a letter) to a person b: to mark with the name and address of the intended recipient c: to impart orally d: to adapt in expression so as to have particular applicability (a lawyer who \(\sim \) his appeals to intelligence\(\alpha \) as your who \(\sim \) his appeals to intelligence\(\alpha \) as to regulate the activities or course of b: to carry out the organizing, energizing, and supervising of c: to dominate and determine the course of d: to train and lead performances of 3: to cause to turn, move, or point undeviatingly or to follow a straight course \(\text{X} \) rays are \(\sim d \) through the body\(\) 4: to point out, prescribe, or determine a course or procedure \(\alpha \): to requise to enjoin with authority \(\beta \): so show or point out the way for \(\sim v \) 1: to point out, prescribe, or determine a course or procedure \(\alpha \): to requise to enjoin with authority \(\beta \): to show or point out the way for \(\sim v \) 1: to point out, prescribe, or determine a course or procedure \(\alpha \): to requise to enjoin with authority \(\beta \): to show or point out the way for \(\sim v \): 1: to point out, prescribe, o

point out the way for ~ w 1: to point out, presence, or determine a course or procedure 2: to act as director \$978 see COMMAND CONDUCT

direct adj [ME, fr. L directus] (15c) 1 of a celestial body: moving in the general planetary direction from west to east: not retrograde 2 a: stemming immediately from a source (~ result) b: being or passing in a straight line of descent from parent to offspring: LINEAL (~ ancestor) c: having no compromising or impairing element (~ insult) 3 a: proceeding from one point to another in time or space without deviation or interruption: STRAIGHT b: proceeding by the shortest way (the ~ route) 4: NATURAL STRAIGHTFORWARD (~ manner) 5 a: marked by absence of an intervening agency. instrumentality, or influence b: effected by the action of the people or the electorate and not by representatives (~ democracy) c: consisting of or reproducing the exact words of a speaker or writer 6: characterized by close logical, causal, or consequential relationship (~ evidence) 7: capable of dyeing without the aid of a mordant direct adv (14c): in a direct way: as a: from point to point without deviation: by the shortest way (flew ~ to Miami) b: from the source without interruption or diversion (the writer must take his material ~ from life — Douglas Stewart) c: without an intervening agency or step (buy ~ from the manufacturer) direct action n (1912): action that seeks to achieve an end directly and by the most immediately effective means (as boycott or strike) direct current n (ca. 1889): an electric current flowing in one direction only and substantially constant in value — abbr. DC di-rect-ed adj (1891) 1: subject to supervision or regulation (a ~ reading program for students) 2: having a positive or negative sense (~ line segment) — di-rect-ed-ness n direct examination n (ca. 1899): the first examination of a witness by the party calling the witness — compare CROSS-EXAMINATION di-rect-ed-ness n direct examination of (a. 1899): the first examination of switness by

(~ line segment) — di-rect-ed-ness n direct examination of a witness by the party calling the witness — compare CROSS-EXAMINATION di-rection \do-rek-shon, \di-\n (15c) 1: guidance or supervision of action or conduct: MANAGEMENT 2 archaic: SUPERSCRIPTION 3 a: an explicit instruction: ORDER b: assistance in pointing out the proper route — usu. used in pl. (asked for ~s to the beach) 4: the line or course on which something is moving or is aimed to move or along which something is pointing or facing 5 archaic: DIRECTORATE 1 6 a: a channel or direct course of thought or action b: TENDENCY. TREND c: a guiding, governing, or motivating purpose 7 a: the art and technique of directing an orchestra, band, or a show (as for stage or screen) b: a word, phrase, or sign indicating the appropriate tempo, mood, or intensity of a passage or movement in music — di-rection-less \-los\ ad/ — di-rection-less-ness \-los\ nd/ di-rection-less \-los\ ad/ = condition of the direction from which radio signals come or for sending out radio signals in one direction only b: operating most effectively in a particular direction 2: relating to direction or guidance esp. of thought or effort — di-rection-al-i-ty \-rek-sho-nal-le\ n direction angle n (ca. 1909): an angle made by a given line with an axis of reference; specif: such an angle made by a straight line with the three axes of a rectangular Cartesian coordinate system — usu. used in pl. direction cossine n (ca. 1889): any of the cosines of the three angles

pl. direction cosine n (ca. 1889): any of the cosines of the three angles between a directed line in space and the positive direction of the axes of a rectangular Cartesian coordinate system — usu, used in pl. direction finder n (1913): a radio receiving device for determining the direction of incoming radio waves that typically consists of a coil antenna rotating freely on a vertical axis 'di-rec-tive \do-'rek-tiv, di-\ adj (15c) 1: serving or intended to guide, govern, or influence 2: serving to point direction; specif: DIRECTIONAL 1b 3: of or relating to psychotherapy or counseling in which the counselor introduces information, content, or attitudes not previously expressed by the client 'directive n (1902): something that serves to direct, guide, and usu impel toward an action or goal; esp: an authoritative instrument issued by a high-level body or official di-rec-tiv-i-ty \do-,rek-'ti-v-te, (,)di-\ n (1928): the property of being directional

directional direct lighting n (1928): lighting in which the greater part of the light goes directly from the source to the area lit directly de-rek(t)-lē, dī-, in sense 2 esp de-rek-lē or 'drek-lē\ adv (15c) 1 a: in a direct manner (~ relevant) (the road runs ~ east

and west) b: in immediate physical contact c: in the manner of direct variation 2 a: without delay: IMMEDIATELY b: in a little while: SHORTLY

while: SHORTLY

'di-rect-ly \ds-'rek(t)-l\u00e4, di-; 'drek-l\u00e4\conj (1795) chiefly Brit: immediately after: AS SOON AS (~ I received it I rang up the shipping company

—F. W. Crofts)

directly proportional n (1796): related by direct variation — com-

directly proportional n (1796): related by direct variation — compare Inverselly Proportional direct mail n (ca. 1923): printed matter (as circulars) prepared for soliciting business or contributions and mailed directly to individuals di-rect-ness \ds-'rek(1)-nes, di-\ n (1598): 1: the character of being accurate in course or aim 2: strict pertinence: STRAIGHTFORWARD-NESS (her ~ was disarming —Robin Cook) direct object n (1879): a word or phrase denoting the goal or the result of the action of a verb
Di-rectoire \ds-(.)rek-'twä(r), -'rek-\ adi [F. fr. Directoire, the group of five officials who governed France from 1795-99, fr. directeur director] (1878): of, relating to, or imitative of the style of clothing, furniture, or decoration prevalent in France during the period of the Directory

tor] (1878): Oi, relating to, or imitative of the style of clothing, furniture, or decoration prevalent in France during the period of the Directory dispector \do-'rek-tər, di-\n (15c): one that directs: as a: the head of an organized group or administrative unit (as a bureau or school) b: one of a group of persons entrusted with the overall direction of a corporate enterprise c: one that supervises the production of a show (as for stage or screen) usu, with responsibility for action, lighting, music, and rehearsals d: CONDUCTOR c — di-rec-tor-ship \-iship\n di-rec-tor-ship \-iship\n di-rec-tor-ship \-iship\n di-rec-tor-ship \-iship\n di-rec-tor-ship \-iship\n di-rec-tor-ship \-iship\n di-rec-tor-iship \-iship\n d

of directors

direct primary n (1900): a primary in
which nominations of candidates for office
are made by direct vote

direct product n (ca. 1925): CARTESIAN

PRODUCT: esp: a group that is the Cartesian product of two other

groups di-rec-tress \da-'rek-tras, di-\ n (1580): a woman who is a director di-rec-trice \da-,rek-'tres\ n [F, fr. ML directric-, directrix] (1631): DI-

RECTRESS

RECTRESS
di-rec-trix \-'rek-triks\ n. pl -trix-es \-trik-səz\ also -tri-ces \-tro-sēz\ [ML. fem. of LL director. fr. L dirigere] (1622) 1 archaic: DIRECTRESS 2: a fixed curve with which a generatrix maintains a given relationship in generating a geometric figure; specif: a straight line the distance to which from any point of a conic section is in fixed ratio to the distance from the same point to a focus direct sum n (ca. 1928): CARTESIAN PRODUCT — compare DIRECT PRODUCT

direct tax n (1801): a tax exacted directly from the taxpayer direct variation n (1949) 1: mathematical relationship between two variables that can be expressed by an equation in which one variable is equal to a constant times the other 2: an equation or function expressing direct variation — compare INVERSE VARIATION dire-fully fails add.

1: Value add.

ly \-fo-le\ adv dire wolf n (1925): a large extinct lupine mammal (Canis dirus) known

dire wolf n (1925): a large extinct lupine mammal (Canis dirus) known from Pleistocene deposits of No. America dirge \(\forall ariy n \) [Me dirige, the Office of the Dead, fr. the first word of a LL antiphon, fr. L, imper of dirigere to direct — more at DRESS] (13c) 1: a song or hymn of grief or lamentation; esp: one intended to accompany funeral or memorial rites 2: a slow, solemn, and mournful piece of music 3: something (as a poem) that has the qualities of a dirge—dirge-like _lik\\ adj \\
dir\therefore\

| dirfigible \('dir->jo-bol. do-'ri-jo-\ aaj \) L airigerej \(\text{1501}\); capacie of being steered | dirfigible \(n \) [dirfigible \((balloan)\)] \((1885)\); AIRSHIP \(dirfigible n \) [dirfigible \((balloan)\)] \((1885)\); AIRSHIP \(dirfigible n \) [dirfigible \((dirfigible \)) \(dirfigible n \)] \(dirfigible n \) [dirfigible \(dirfigible \) \(dirfigible n \)] \(dirfigible n \) [dirfigible \(dirfigible n \)] \(dirfigible n \)] \(dirfigible n \) [dirfigible \(dirfigible n \)] \(dirfigible n \)] \(dirfigible n \) [dirfigible \(dirfigible n \)] \(dirfigible n \) [dirfigible \(dirfigible n \)] \(dirfigible n \) [dirfigible \(dirfigible n \)] \(dirfigible n \) [dirfig

QUIVER
dirndl \dorn-d'l\ n [short for G Dirndlkleid, fr. G dial. Dirndl girl +
G Kleid dress] (1937) 1: a dress style with tight bodice, short sleeves,
low neck, and gathered skirt 2: a full skirt with a tight waistband
dirt \dort\ n [ME drit, fr. ON; akin to OE dritan to defecate] (13c) 1
a: EXCREMENT b: a filthy or soiling substance (as mud, dust, or
grime) c archaic: something worthless d: a contemptible person 2:
loose or packed soil or sand: EARIII 3 a: an abject or filthy state:
SQUALOR b: CORRUPTION. CHICANERY c: licentiousness of language
or theme d: scandalous or malicious gossip e: embarrassing or
incriminating information

or theme of scandatous of maticious gossip e : embarrassing or incriminating information dirt-bag \'dort-bag\ n (ca. 1967) slang : a dirty, unkempt, or contemptible person dirt bike n (1970) : a usu. lightweight motorcycle designed for operation on unpaved surfaces



expense vi ex-pensed; ex-pensing (ca. 1909) 1: to charge with expenses 2 a: to charge to an expense account b: to write off as

an expense expense account n (1872): an account of expenses reimbursable to an

expense account n (18/2): an account of expenses reimoursage to an employee; also: the right of charging expenses to such an account ex-pen-sive \ik-'spen(t)-siv\ adj (1634) 1: involving high cost or sac-nifice (an ~ hobby) 2 a: commanding a high price and esp. one that is not based on intrinsic worth or is beyond a prospective buyer's means b: characterized by high prices (~ shops) — ex-pen-sive-ly

is not based on intrinsic worth or is beyond a prospective buyer's means b: characterized by high prices (~ shops) — ex-pen-sive-ly adv — ex-pen-sive-ness n

lex-pe-ri-ence \ik.'spir-\(\tilde{e}\)-ani(1)s\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L experientia act of trying, fr. experient. experiens, prp. of experir to try, fr. ex-+-perir (akin to periculum attempt) — more at FEAR] (14c) 1 a: direct observation of or participation in events as a basis of knowledge b: the fact or state of having been affected by or gained knowledge, skill, or practice derived from direct observation of or participation in events or ma particular activity b: the length of such participation (has 10 years ~ in the job) 3 a: the conscious events that make up an individual life b: the events that make up the conscious past of a community or nation or mankind generally 4: something personally encountered, undergone, or lived through 5: the act or process of directly perceiving events or reality

lexperience vi-enced; enc.ing (1580) 1: to learn by experience (I have experienced that a landscape and the sky unfold the deepest beauty—Nathaniel Hawthorne) 2: to have experience of: UNDERGO (experienced severe hardships as a child)

ex-pe-ri-enced \(\tilde{-nn}(1)\) st\(\tilde{adj}(1576):\) made skillful or wise through experience: PACTICED (an ~ driver)

ex-pe-ri-en-tial \(\tilde{\tilde{k}}\) s.pir-\(\tilde{\tilde{e}}\) made skillful or wise through experience: PACTICED (an ~ driver)

ex-pe-ri-en-tial \(\tilde{k}\), spir-\(\tilde{e}\)- entiality \(\tilde{-nn}\) adj (1816): relating to, derived from, or providing experience: EMPIRICAL (~ knowledge) (~ lessons)

— ex-pe-ri-en-tial-ly \(\tilde{-nn}\)- sh(\(\tilde{e}\)) 1 at ETST. TRIAL (make another ~ of his suspicion—Shak.) b: a tentative procedure or policy c: an operation carried out under controlled conditions in order to discover an unknown effect or law, to test or establish a hypothesis, or to illustrate a known law 2 obs: EXPERIENCE 3: the process of testing: EXPERI-MENTATION

lex-peri-inent \(\tilde{-nn}

new procedure, idea, or activity — ex-per-i-men-ta-tion \ik-sper-a-men-ta-shon, -men- also -,spir-\ n — ex-per-i-ment-er \-'sper-a-men-ta-shon, -men- also -,spir-\ n — ex-per-i-ment-er \-'sper-a-men-ta-shon, -men- also -,spir-\ n — ex-per-i-ment-er \-'sper-a-men-ta-shon, -men-ta-shon, -men-ta-sh

ter also -'spir-\ n ex-per-i-men-tal \(\) is of, relating to, or based on experience or experiment 2 a : serving the ends of or used as a means of experimentation \(\an \simes \) school) b : relating to or having the characteristics of experiment: TENTATIVE \(\) still in the \(\simes \) stage \(\) — ex-per-i-men-tal-ly \(\)-!?-\(\adv \) adv \(\) ex-per-i-men-tal-ism \(\)-!?-\(\)-i-min \(\alpha \) (a. 1834) : reliance on or advocacy of experimental or empirical principles and procedures; specif : INSTRUMENTALISM

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experi-imen-tai-ism (-Ti-i-zam) n (cs. 1834): reliance on or advocacy of experimental or empirical principles and procedures; specif: INSTRUMENTALISM

experi-imen-tal-ist \-t'l-ost\ n (1762): one who experiments; specif: a person conducting scientific experiments

experi-imen-tal-ist \-t'l-ost\ n (1762): one who experiments; specif: a person conducting scientific experiments are carried out, studies of practical application are made, and information is disseminated lex-pert \'ck-,sport, ik-\' adj [ME, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L expertus; fr. pp. of experin] (14c) 1 obs: EXPERIENCED 2: having, involving, or displaying special skill or knowledge derived from training or experience syn see PROFICIENT — ex-pert-ly adv— ex-pert-less n expert expert \'ck-,sport\ n (F. fr. expert, adj.] (1535): one with the special skill or knowledge representing mastery of a particular subject ex-pert \'ck-,sport\ n (E. fr. expert, adj.] (1535): one with the special skill or knowledge representing mastery of a particular subject ex-pert-tise \ck-(_i)spor-\tiz, -'t\tiz, n [F. fr. MF, expertness, fr. expert] (1868): 1: expert opinion or commentary 2: the skill of an expert ex-pert-tism \'ck-,spor-,tiz-zm\ n (1886): Expertise 2

ex-pert-tize \'ck-spor-,tiz\ nb -ized; -iz-ing n (1889): to give a professional opinion usu. after careful study ~ nt to examine and give expert judgment on expert system n (1977): computer software that attempts to mimic the reasoning of a human specialist ex-pi-at-tor \-cs-pe-\tilde{at}\ n \tilde{at}\ n \ti

sion) 2: the tact of coming to an end or the point at which something ends: TERMINATION

ex-pi-ra-to-ry \(\frac{1}{1}\)k-\split-ra-\(\frac{1}{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}\)cr-\(\frac{1}\)c

- explain oneself: to clarify one's statements or the reasons for

one's conduct Syn Explain. Expound. Explain to make something clear or understandable. Explain implies a making plain or intelligible what is not immediately obvious or entirely known (explain the rules). Expound implies a careful often elaborate explanation (expounding a scientific theory). Explicate a poem). Elucidate of a developed or detailed analysis (explicate a poem). Elucidate stresses the throwing of light upon as by offering details or motives previously unclear or only implicit (elucidate an obscure passage). INTERPRET adds to EXPLAIN the need for imagination or sympathy or special knowledge in dealing with something (interpreting a work of art).

art). explain away v(1704) 1: to get rid of by or as if by explanation 2: to minimize the significance of by or as if by explanation ex-planation \, ek-spla-\, na-shan\), n (14c) 1: the act or process of explaining 2: something that explains $\langle gave no \sim \rangle$ ex-plan-a-tive \\ ik-'spla-na-tiv\\ adj\ (ca. 1616): explanatory — ex-plana-tiva-lv adj\ .

plan-a-tive-ly adv

ex-plan-a-to-ry \(\frac{1}{16}\)-\$\frac{1}{16}\-\fra

adding to the sense; esp: a word (as It in "make it clear which you prefer") that occupies the position of the subject or object of a verb in normal English word order and anticipates a subsequent word or phrase that supplies the needed meaningful content b: an exclamatory word or phrase; esp: one that is obscene or profane 2: one that serves to fill out or as a filling 'expletive adj [LL expletivus, fr. L expletius, pp. of explére to fill out, fr. ex-+ plère to fill — more at FULL] (1666) 1: serving to fill up (~ phrases) 2: marked by the use of expletives ex-pletory \cdot'ck-spl-\cdot.\cdot'ck-\cdot'c\alpha' (1672): expletive ex-plicae-ble \cdot'ck-spl-\cdot'ca-\cdot'c\alpha' (1672): expletive ex-plicae-ble \cdot'ck-spl-\cdot'ca-

cative ex-plic-it \ik-'spli-set\ adj [F or ML; F explicite, fr. ML explicitus, fr. L. pp. of explicare] (ca. 1609) 1 a: fully revealed or expressed without vagueness, implication, or ambiguity: leaving no question as to meaning or intent (\sigma: instructions) b: open in the depiction of nudity or sexuality (\sigma books and films) 2: fully developed or formulated (an \sigma plan) (an \sigma notion of our objective) 3: unambiguous in expression (was very \sigma on how we are to behave) 4 of a mathematical function: defined by an expression containing only independent variables \sigma compare iMPLICIT ic - ex-plic-it-ity adv - ex-plic-it-ness n syn EXPLICIT implies such verbal plainness and distinctness that there is no need for inference and no room for difficulty in understanding

syn EXPLICIT. DEFINITE. EXPRESS. SPECIFIC mean perfectly clear in meaning. EXPLICIT implies such verbal plainness and distinctness that there is no need for inference and no room for difficulty in understanding (explicit instructions). DEFINITE stresses precise, clear statement or arrangement that leaves no doubt or indecision (the law is definite in such cases). EXPRESS implies both explicitness and direct and positive utterance (her express wishes). SPECIFIC applies to what is precisely and fully treated in detail or particular (two specific criticisms).

ex-plode lik-'splod\ vb ex-plod-ed; ex-plod-ing [L explodere to drive off the stage by clapping, fr. ex- + plaudere to clap] vt (ca. 1611) 1 archaic: to drive from the stage by noisy disapproval 2: to bring into disrepute or discredit (~ a theory) 3: to cause to explode or burst noisily (~ a bomb) ~ vi 1: to burst forth with sudden violence or noise from internal energy: as a: to undergo a rapid chemical or nuclear reaction with the production of noise, heat, and violent expansion of gases (dynamite ~s) b: to burst violently as a result of pressure from within 2 a: to give forth a sudden strong and noisy outburst of emotion (exploded in anger) b: to move with sudden speed and force (exploded from the starting gate) 3: to increase rapidly (the population of the city exploded) — ex-plod-er n ex-plod-ed add (1944): showing the parts separated but in correct relationship to each other (an ~ view of a carburetor)

ex-plot ('ck-sploit, ik-', n [ME, outcome, success, fr. MF, fr. L explicitum, neut. of explicitus, pp.] (ca. 1538): DEED. ACT: esp: a notable or heroic act syn see FEAT

ex-ploit ('kk-'sploit, 'ck-', vt (1838) 1: to make productive use of: UTILIZE (-ring your talents) (~ your opponent's weakness) 2: to make use of meanly or unjustly for one's own advantage (~ing migrant farm workers) — ex-ploit-ation (ck-',sploit-'tā-shən) n (1803): an act or instance of

ex-ploi-ta-tion \.ek-,sploi-tā-shən\ n (1803): an act or instance of exploiting (~ of natural resources) (~ of immigrant laborers) (clever of the system)

ex-ploit-ative \ik-'sploi-ta-tiv, 'ek-sploi-\ adj (1885): exploiting or tending to exploit; esp: unfairly or cynically using another person or

\a\ abut \a\ kitten. F table \ar\ further \a\ ash \a\ ace \a\ mop. mar \aŭ\out \ch\chin \e\ bet \e\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \I\ ice \i\ job \n\ \sing \ô\ go \ô\ law \ôi\ boy \th\ thin \\h\ the \\i\ loot \i\ fo \y\ yet \zh\ vision \a, \k, ", \odots, \overline{\odots}, te, \overline{\odots} see Guide to Pronunciation

lamellar • landed

la-mel-lar \la-'me-lar\ adj (1794) 1: composed of or arranged in lameliae 2: LAMELLIFORM
la-mel-late \la-'me-lat, 'la-ma-jāt\ adj (1826) 1: composed of or furnished with lameliae 2: LAMELLIFORM—la-mel-late-ly adv
la-mel-li-branch \la-'me-la-, brank\ n. pl -branchs [NL Lamelli-branchia, ft. lameli + L branchia gill] (1855): any of a class (Lamelli-branchia, ft. lameli + L branchia gill] (1855): any of a class (Lamelli-branchia) of bivalve mollusks (as clams, oysters, and mussels) that have the body bilaterally symmetrical, compressed, and enclosed within the mantle and that build up a shell whose right and left parts are connected by a hinge over the animal's back — lamellibranch adj la-mel-li-corn \la-'mel-l-korn\ adj (1842): of, relating to, or belonging to a superfamily (Scarabaeoidea syn. Lamellicornia) of beetles (as a scarab or stag beetle) characterized by 5-jointed tarsi and club-tipped antennae often angled like an elbow — lamellicorn n
la-mel-li-form \-\sigma_i of international dj (1819): having the form of a thin plate \la-ment\-\sigma_i of international dj (1819): having the form of a thin plate \la-ment\-\sigma_i of international dj (1819): having the form of a thin plate \la-ment\-\sigma_i of international dj (1819): having the form of a thin plate \la-ment\-\sigma_i of international dj (1819): having the form of a thin plate \la-ment\-\sigma_i of international dj (180): to mourn aloud: wall\-\sigma_i int

3: COMPLAINT

la-men-ta-ble \la-man-ta-bal. ÷ | 2-\frac{1}{2}: expressing grief: MOURNFUL

la-men-ta-ble-ness n — la-men-ta-bly \-ble\ adv

la-men-ta-tion \, | a-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan\ta-shan\ta-shan\ n (| 4c): an act or instance of la-man-\ta-shan

Lamen-ta-tions \-shonz\ n pl but sing in constr: a poetic book on the fall of Jerusalem in canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see BIBLE table

la-ment-ed \lo-men-tod\ adj (1611): mourned for - la-ment-ed-ly

adv la-mia \"lā-mē-ɔ\ n [ME, fr. L. fr. Gk, devouring monster; akin to Gk lamyros gluttonous] [14c]: a female demon: VAMPIRE lamin-comb form: lamina \(\laminar \) lamin-lam \"la-ma-nɔ\ n, p! -nae\ -n, n\ or -nas [L] \(\laminar \) lamina comb form: lamina \(\laminar \) lamin-lamina \(\laminar \) lamin-lamina \(\laminar \) lamin-lamina \(\laminar \) core of the narrow thin parallel plates of soft vascular sensitive tissue that cover the flesh within the wall of a hoof lami-lami \(\laminar \) lamina \(\laminar \) pro-pria \(\laminar \) pria \(\laminar \) pro-pria \(\laminar \

laminar flow n (1935): streamline flow in a fluid near a solid bound-

bling laminae laminar flow n (1935): streamline flow in a fluid near a solid boundary—compare TURBULENT FLOW lami-i-nar-la \(\lambda\)-i-nar-la \(\lambda\)-nar-la \(\lambda\)-i-nar-la \(\lambda\)-i-nar-la \(\lambda\)-i-nar-la \(\lambda\)-i-nar-la \(\lambda\)-i-nar-la \(\lambda\)-i-nar-la \(\lambda\)-i-nar-la \(\lambda\)-inar-la \(\lambda\

compressing under near laminarion \lambda in -ma-ha-shan\ n (ca. 1676) 1: the process of laminating 2: the state of being laminated 3: a laminated structure 4

lami-ina-tion \,ia-ma-\na-shan\ n (ca. 1676) 1; the process of laminating 2; the state of being laminated 3; a laminated structure 4; LAMINA lami-ini-tis \,ia-ma-\ni-tis\ n [NL] (1843); inflammation of the laminate sp. in the hoof of a horse—called also founder Lam-mas \,'ia-mas\ n [ME Lammasse, fr. OE hläfmæsse, fr. hlåf loaf, bread + mæsse mass; fr. the fact that formerly loaves from the first ripe grain were consecrated on this day] (bef. 12c) 1; August 1 orig, celebrated in England as a harvest festival—called also Lammas Day 2; the time of the year around Lammas Day Lam-mas-tide \,'tid\ n (14c): LAMMAS 2 lam-mas-tide \,'tid\ n f. (14c): Lammas f. Gk, fr. lampein to shine: akin to Hitt lap- to burn] (13c): 1 a: any of various devices for producing light or sometimes heat: as (1): a vessel with a wick for burning an inflammable liquid (as oil) to produce light (2): a glass bulb or tube that emits light produced by electricity (as an incandescent lamp or fluorescent lamp) b: a decorative appliance housing a lamp that is usu. covered by a shade 2: a celestial body 3: a source of intellectual or spiritual illumination 4: EYE la—usu. used in pl. lamp-black \,'tolak\ n (1598): a finely powdered black soot deposited in incomplete combustion of carbonaceous materials and used chiefly as a pigment (as in paints, enamels, and printing inks) lamp-brush chromosome \,'lamp-prish\ n (1911): a greatly enlamp-light-er\,'l-tor\ n (1750): one that lights a lamp lamp-light-er\,'l-tor\ n (1750): one that lights a lamp lamp-loon \,'lam-poon \,'lam-poon \,'lam-poon + lam-poon-ery \,'-

lamp-post \'lam(p)-ipost\ n (1790): a post supporting a usu. outdoor

lamp-post \'lam(p)-,pōst\'n (1790): a post supporting a usu, outdoor lamp or lantern lam-prey \'lam-prè, -,pr\(\text{a}\) n, pl lampreys [ME, fr. OF lampreie, fr ML lampred] (14c): any of a family (Petromyzontidae) of eel-shaped freshwater or anadromous jawless fishes that include those cyclostomes having well-developed eyes and a large disk-shaped suctorial mouth armed with horny teeth—called also lamprey eel lamp-shell \'lamp-,shel\'n [fr. the resemblance of the shell and its protection resemble to an ancient oil lamp with the wick protruding.

truding peduncle to an ancient oil lamp with the wick protruding, (1854): BRACHIOPOD lamester \'lam(p)-ster\ also lameis-ter \'la-me-ster\ n [2/am + -ster]

(1854): BRACHIOPOD lam-is-ter \'la-ma-stor\ n [21am + -ster] (1904): a fugitive esp. from the law LAN \'lan, e|-(,)\(\frac{1}{2}\)-en\ n (1982): LOCAL AREA NETWORK lama (1)-ni, \(\frac{1}{2}\)-en\ n (1982): LOCAL AREA NETWORK lama (1)-ni, \(\frac{1}{2}\)-en\ n (Hawaiian lāna] (1823): PORCH, VERANDA Lan-ca-shire \'lan-ka-shir, -shor\ n [Lancashire, England] (1896): a moist crumbly white English cheese that is used esp. in cooking Lan-cas-tri-an \(\lan-\text{kas-trê-on. lan-\text{daj}}\) adj [John of Gaunt. duke of Lancaster] (1612): of or relating to the English royal house that ruled from 1399 to 146]

lance \(\frac{1}{2}\) and \(\frac{1}{2}\) in [ME. fr. OF, fr. L lancea] (14c) 1: a steel-tipped spear carried by mounted knights or light cavalry 2: any of various sharp objects suggestive of a lance: as a: LANCET b: a spear used for killing whales or fish 3: LANCER lb

'lance \(\frac{1}{2}\) lancea] v(14c) 1 a: to pierce with or as if with a lance b: to open with or as if with a lancet (\sigma\) a to open with or as if with a lancet (\sigma\) a to open with or as if with a lancet (\sigma\) a to open with or as if with a lancet (\sigma\) a to open with or as if with a lancet (\sigma\) a loopen with or as if with a lancet (\sigma\) a loopen with or as if with a lancet (\sigma\) a loopen with or as if with a lancet (\sigma\) a loopen with or as if with a lancet (\sigma\) a loopen with or as if with a lancet (\sigma\) a loopen with or as if with a lancet (\sigma\) a loopen with or as if with a lancet (\sigma\) a lance last viante (\sigma\) and a lance last viante (\sigma\) a lance (\sigma\) a lance last viante (\sigma\) and the man in the marine corporal lance and the lancet (\sigma\) as a supervised (\sigma\).

above a private first class and below a corporal lance-let \'lan(t)-slot\ n (ca. 1836): any of a subphylum (Cephalochordata) of small translucent marine primitive chordate animals that are fishlike in appearance and usu. live partially buried on the ocean floor

inshike in appearance and usu. Ive partially buried on the ocean floor—called also amphioxus

Lan-ce-lot \lan(1)-3>-,lät, 'län(t)-, -s(>-)lət\ n: a knight of the Round

Table and lover of Queen Guinevere

lan-ce-o-late \lan(t)-sē->-,lāt\ adj [LL lanceolatux, fr. L lanceola. dim.

of lancea] (ca. 1760): shaped like a lance head; specif: tapering to a

point at the apex and sometimes at the base (~ leaves) (~ prisms) see LEAF illustration

see LEAF III ISTRATION

Lancer Tan(t)-sar' n (1590) 1 a; one who carries a lance b: a
member of a military unit formerly composed of light cavalry armed
with lances 2 pl but sing in constr a: a set of five quadrilles each in a
different meter b: the music for such dances

lan-cet \lan(t)-sat\ n (15c) 1: a sharp-pointed and commonly 2s
edged surgical instrument used to make small incisions 2 a: LANCET

lancet arch n (ca. 1823): an acutely pointed arch -- see ARCH illustra-

lan-cet-ed \'lan(t)-so-tod\ adj (1855); having a lancet arch or lancet

tion

lan-cet-ed \'lan(t)-sa-tod\ adj (1855); having a lancet arch or lancet windows

lancet window n (1781); a high narrow window with an acutely pointed head and without tracery

lance-wood \'lan(t)s-, wind\ n (1697); a tough elastic wood used esp. for shafts, fishing rods, and bows; also: a tree (esp. Oxandra lanceolata) yielding this wood

lan-ci-nationg \'lan(t)-sa-, nā-tin\ adj [lancinate to pierce, fr. L lancinates, pp. of lancinare; skin to L lacerare to rend — more at LACER.

ATE[(1762); characterized by piercing or stabbing sensations (~ pain) \'land\'\land\'\n, often attrib [ME, fr. OE; skin to OHG lant land, Mir lann] (bef. 12c) 1 a; the solid part of the surface of the earth; skin; a corresponding part of a celestial body (as the moon) b; ground or soil of a specified situation, nature, or quality (dry ~) c; the surface of the earth and all its natural resources 2: a portion of the earth's solid surface distinguishable by boundaries or ownership (bought ~ in the country): as a; COUNTRY (campaigned across the ~) b; a rural area characterized by farming or ranching; also: farming or ranching as a way of iife (wanted to move back to the ~) 3: Real.M. DOMAIN (in the ~ of dreams) — sometimes used in combination (television-land) 4: the people of a country (the ~ rose in rebellion) 5: an area of a partly machined surface that is left without machining — land-less \'land-los\ adj — land-less-ness \-nos\ n area of a partly machined surface that is left without machining — land-less \'land-los\ adj — land-less-ness \-nos\ n area of a partly machined surface that is left without machining a particular place (never ~ed a punch) c; to bring (as an airplane) to a landing 3 a; to cause to reach or come to rest in a particular place (never ~ed a punch) c; to bring (as an airplane) to a landing 3 a; to cauch and bring in (as a fish) b; CAIN. SECURE (~a job) ~vi 1 a; to go ashore from a ship: DISEMBARK b of a ship or boat; to touch at a place on shore 2 a; to come to the end of a course or to a stage in a journey;

the driver | lan-d'l-'et\ n (1794)

lan-dau-let \lan-dal-et\ n (1794)
: a small landau
land bank n (1696): a bank that
provides financing for land development and for farm mortgages
land-ed \lan-dad\ adj (15c) 1: having an estate in land \(\sim \) proprietors\ 2: consisting in or derived from land or real estate \(\sim \) wealth\>

\a\ abut \a\ kitten, F table \ar\ further \a\ ash \a\ ace \a\ mop, mar \au\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \e\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \f\ ice \j\ joh \y\ yet \zh\ vision \a, \k, \n, ce, ce, ue, ue, \u. \text{y}\ see Guide to Pronunciation

788 nominal e non-

recognition, that has no nomenclatural status, and that consequently can be used as though never previously proposed anomal-snal \"na-ma-n", "nam-nal\" adj [ME nominalle, fr. ML nominalis, fr. L., of a name, fr. nomin-, nomen name — more at NAME] (15c) 1: of, relating to, or being a noun or a word or expression taking a noun construction 2 a: of, relating to, or constituting a name b: bearing the name of a person 3 a: existing or being a constituting a name b: bearing the name of a person 3 a: existing or being a comething in name or form only (~ head of his party) b: of, being, or relating to a designated or theoretical size that may vary from the actual: APPROXIMATE e: TRIPLING, INSIGNIPICANT 4 of a rate of interest a: equal to the annual rate of simple interest that would obtain if interest were not compounded when in fact it is compounded and paid for periods of less than a year b: equal to the percentage by which a repaid loan exceeds the principal borrowed with no adjustment made for inflation 5: being according to plan: satisfactory (everything was ~ during the spacecraft launch)—nom-i-nal-lay (everything was a noun nom-i-nal-lass \"\n"na-ma-n"-i-zam\" n'(1844)—1: a theory that there are no universal essences in reality and that the mind can frame no single concept or image corresponding to any universal or general term 2: the theory that only individuals and no abstract entities (as easences, classes, or propositions) exist — compare ESSEN.
TALISM, REALISM—nom-i-nal-last \"\ist.' isit.' -list.' n — nominalist or nomi-last-list.' \"\n"a-m-n-n"-lis-tik, nim-n-n-lis-\"\adj nominal value n (ca. 1901): PAR 1b nominal value h (ca. 1901): PAR 1b nominal va

mom-i-nee \nä-ma-ne\ n [nominate] (1688): a person who has been

nominated
no-mo-net n [nominate] (1000): a person who has been nominated
no-mo-gram 'nä-ma-gram, 'nō-\ n [Gk nomos law + ISV -gram — more at Nimble] (1908): a graphic representation that consists of several lines marked off to scale and arranged in such a way that by using a straightedge to connect known values on two lines an unknown value can be read at the point of intersection with another line no-mo-graph \-[-graf\ n (cs. 1909): NOMOGRAM — no-mo-graph-ic \-[-nä-ma-frik, nō\ adj — no-mo-graphy \nō-ma-fric n no-mo-graph-ic \-[-nä-ma-frik, nō\ adj — no-mo-graphy \nō-ma-fric n or no-mo-graph-ic \-[-nä-ma-frik, nō\ adj — no-mo-graphy \nō-ma-grafe\ n \tag{21} n \tag{22} (science of physical laws, fr. Gk nomos + E -logy] (1845): relating to or expressing basic physical laws or rules of reasoning (~universals) no-mo-thet-ic \-[-the-tik\ adj [Gk nomothetikas of legislation, fr. nomothetis lawgiver, fr. nomos law + -thetes one who establishes, fr. uithenai to put — more at DO] (1658): relating to, involving, or dealing with abstract, general, or universal statements or laws
-nomy no comb form [ME -nomie, fr. OF, fr. L-nomia, fr. Gk, fr. nomos]: system of laws governing or sum of knowledge regarding a (specified) field (agronomy)

: system of laws governing or sum of knowledge regarding a (specified (agronomy) non- (")näm also "non or "non before "-stressed syllable, "nän also "non before "-stressed or unstressed syllable; the variant with a is also to be understood at pronounced entries, though not shown\ prefix [ME, fr. MF, fr. L non not, fr. OL noenum, fr. ne. not + ofnom, neut of oinos one — more at No. ONE] 1: not: other than: reverse of: absence of 2: of little or no consequence: unimportant: worthless (nomissues) (nonsystem) 3: lacking the usual esp. positive characteristics of the thing specified (noncelebration) (nonart)

non-ab-cerb-able non-ab-cerbent non-ab-cerp-tive non-ab-stract non-ac-a-dem-ic ic-cop-tax مذابات ac-quis-i-tive non-ac-tion dictive d-je-cent d-mir-er

-Al-ri-can

non-al-ler-gap-ic non-al-ler-gap-ic non-al-ler-gap-non-al-pha-bet-ic non-singlenon-weet-j-com non-en-alyt-ic non-an-tag-o-nis-tic non-an-thro-po-log-i-cs non-an-thro-pol-o-gist non-an-ti-bi-ot-ic -au-ti-gen-ic ip poar-iquat-ic non-ara-ble son-er-bi-trary archister archi-tec-t er-gu-ment eris-to-crat-ic non-ar-tie-tie -as-pi-rin

non-as-so-ci-at-ed non-as-tro-nom-i-cal non-ath-lete non-ath-let-ic non-atom-ic non-at-tacked non-at-ten-dance non-at-tend-or non-en-di-to-ry non-au-thor non-an-to-mat-ed non-an-to-mo-tive non-en-ton-o-mou non-evall-abil-i-ty non-bac-te-ri-al non-bar-bi-tu non-ba-sic non-bear-ing in-rate non-be-lief non-be-liev non-bet-ting non-bib-lio-grapi non-bi-no-ry non-bind-ing non-bio-do-gra

non-bio-graph-i-cal

non-body non-brand non-break-able non-breath-ing non-bread-er non-breeding non-bread-cas non-build-ing non-burn-able non-buy-ing non-cak-ing non-call-able non-cap-l-tal non-cap-l-tal-let non-car-cin-o-gen non-car-ci-no-gen on-car-di-ac BOR-CB-FORE BOG-CAT-ri-er Catholic non-Cath-o-sic non-cass-al non-cal-o-bra-tion non-cal-la-lar non-cal-la-lar non-Celt-ic mon-cen-tral BOD-centiful-cut on-cer-ti-fied non-char-ec-les non-chap-vin-int non-Chris-ties non-church non-church-go-er non-circu-lar non-cir-cu-lat-ing non-cit-i-z non-claudes-time non-classical non-classical non-classified non-class-root non-cler-i-cal non-cling non-clin-i-cal non-clog-ging non-co-er-cive non-cog-ni-tive non-co-her-ent non-co-in-ci-de non-co-i-tal non-cok-ing non-co-la -col-or-fast non-com-bet-ive m-mer-cial non-com-mu-ni-ca-tive mu-ta-tiv non-commutative non-commutativi-ty non-comparabili-ty non-comparable non-compatible non-compatible non-compatibitive pli-ence -ply-ing

non-com-put-er non-com-put-er-in non-con-cep-tu-el COS-CUIT-FESS duc-tive -fl-den-tial con-flict-ing con-from-to-ticon-gra-ent con-ju-gat-ed con-sec-a-tive mr-va-tic non-constitution non-con-struc-tion BOB-COB-struc-tive n-con-sum-ing n-con-sump-tion n-con-sump-tive con tig a o -tract con-tra-dic-tion non-con tra-dic-to-ry non-con-trib-u-to con-trolled non-con-tre-ver-eigi non-con-ren-tion-ei -con-vert-fble non-cor-po-rate cor-re-la-tios non-cor-red-like non-cor-red-ling BOR-COT-FR-GIVE county BOS-COV-CT BOB-CFB-G-tiv-i-tv den tiale non-crim-i-nal non-crit-i-cal crys-tal-line non-cu-li-nary non-cul-ti-vatnon-cul-ti-va-tic -cu-mu-la-tive non-cy-clic non-cy-cli-cal non-dance -Der-win-Inon-Dar-Wa-je non-do-cap-tive non-do-cress-ing non-do-duc-tive nom de fer ra ble non-de-grad-able non-de-grad non-de-grate موالحة ocratik

driver non-drug non-du-ra non-ours-ing non-of-to-tive on-elected non-elec-tion non-elec-tive elec-tri-cel elec relem relite remergence metionel sphater empirical employee employee Hy en-er-gy en-force-ability en-force-ment en-gago-m en-gi-neer-en-ter-tain non-en-xy-met-ic non-en-xy-mic non-emi-lib-ri-us niv.a.lent non-erot-ic non-es-tab-li non-es-tab-lish non-es-ter-i-fied non-eth-i-cal non-eth-alc non-eval-u-a-tive non-ex-ec-p-tive et 20 non-ex-is-te BOR-EX-OL-IC non-ex-pend-able non-ex-per-i-men non-ex-pert non-ex-ale non-ex-ploit-n-tien non-ex-ploit-n-tive non-ex-ploit-ive non-ex-plo-sive non-ex-plo-sive non-ex-tant non-fact non-fac-tor aon-fac-ni-ty non-fad-ing

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TAB P

Stuart Lee

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Midplane

Mock Unidirectional

Midplane The middle surface of a laminate which is usually the z = 0 plane.

Midplane Symmetric A laminate whose orientation is a mirror image about its midplane.

MIG Abbreviation for metal-inert gas fusion welding.

Migration The transfer of a constituent of a plastic compound to another contacting substance, e.g., a plasticizer.

Mil A unit of length equal to 0.001 inch, often used for specifying diameters of fibers and wires.

Mildew Superficial growth produced by fungi on various surfaces. Can form on plastics which are exposed to moisture resulting in discoloration and decomposition of the surface.

Mildewcide Chemical agent which destroys, retards or prevents the growth of mildew.

Mildew (Fungus) Resistance The ability of a material to resist fungus growth that can cause discoloration and ultimate decomposition of a coating's binding medium. See also MILDEW.

Milled Fibers Continuous glass strands hammer-milled into small modules of filamentized glass. Useful as anticrazing reinforcing fillers for adhesives.

Milled Glass See MILLED FIBERS.

Miller Indices A system for the identification of planes and directions in any crystal system by means of integer sets.

Milli- (m) The SI-approved prefix for a multiplication factor to replace 10⁻³.

Milliliter One thousandth of a liter.

Millimicron A unit of length previously used to describe the wavelength of electromagnetic radiation, equal to 10⁻⁹ meters. It has been replaced by the term nanometer.

Milling (1) The mechanical treatment of metal powder or mixtures as in a ball mill to alter shape or size of particles or coat them. (2) A machining process for removal of material.

Millipoise One thousandth part of a poise (measure of viscosity) or 1/10 of a centipoise.

Mindlin Plate Theory A nonclassical plate theory formulated by the author.

Mineral Any naturally occurring, homogeneous inorganic substance having a definite chemical composition and characteristic crystalline structure, color and hardness.

Mineral Acids Strong inorganic acids, such as nitric, sulfuric and hydrochloric.

Mineral Fiber Generic term for all nonmetallic inorganic natural and synthetic fibers.

Mineral Spirits A refined petroleum distillate (150-200°C) having a low aromatic hydrocarbon content, with volatility, flash point, and other properties making it suitable as a thinner and solvent. Also known as petroleum spirits.

Mineral Wool An aggregate of fine filaments produced by blowing air or steam through molten blast-furnace slag (slag wool), through molten rock (rock wool) or through molten glass (glass wool).

Minute Value The voltage which a unit thickness of insulator will withstand for one minute without breakdown.

MIR Abbreviation for MULTIPLE INTERNAL REFLECTION.

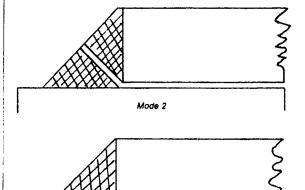
Mispick In woven fabrics, a pick not properly interlaced which causes a break in the weave pattern. Also known as wrong pick.

Misses See HOLIDAYS.

Mixed Laminates Many reported versions exist. One type of laminate has all unidirectional woven roving (UDWR) reinforced polyester resins on one side and all CSM reinforced layers on the other. Another example contains a layer of rigid

PVC or polypropylene on one side with all CSM reinforced polyester resins on the other.

Mixed-Mode Fracture A mixture of two types of fracture failure modes such as shown in modes 1 and 2 in the figure shown below.



Mode 1

Lap Joint Fracture Modes

Mixers Devices used to intimately intermingle two or more materials to a defined state of uniformity.

Mixing Means of thorough intermingling of two or more materials.

Mixing Time The length of time to mix a batch of materials.

Mixture A combination of two or more substances intermingled with no constant percentage composition, in which each component retains its essential original properties.

MKS System A previous system of units derived from the meter, kilogram and second. Now superceded by the SI units, which are based on the later MKSA system. A refers to ampere.

MMCs Abbreviation for METAL MATRIX COMPOSITES.

MMWK Abbreviation for MULTI-AXIAL MULTI-LAYER warp knit.

Mn Chemical symbol for the element manganese.

Mo Chemical symbol for molybdenum.

Mobility The property of a material which allows it to flow when a shearing force larger than the yield value has been applied. It is the analogue of fluidity and is calculated from the slope of the straight-line portion of the flow curve. The coefficient of mobility is the reciprocal of the coefficient of plastic viscosity.

Mobile Structures Braided structures formed using 2-D or 3-D braids without axial yarns that readily bend to conform to varied shapes. Biaxial braided tubes are the simplest such structure with the ability to change cross-sectional shape and dimensions and even be folded back on themselves.

Mobius' Law A rule defining the number of members required for a statistically determinate structure.

MOCA A tradename for *methylene-bis-ortho-chloraniline*, which was widely used as a curing agent prior to alleged findings that it is a carcinogen.

Mock Unidirectional A weave similar to nonwoven, unidi-